



Daily Report

East Asia

FBIS-EAS-88-161
Friday
19 August 1988

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Japan

ROK's Kim Yong-sam Continues Visit

Holds News Conference

OW1808121888 Tokyo KYODO in English 0759 GMT
18 Aug 88

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 18 KYODO—Kim Yong-sam, leader of South Korea's No 2 opposition party, said Thursday South Korea's achievement in bringing about democratization, coupled with current international circumstances, may allow it to play a greater role in stabilizing the region.

South Korea is also prepared to hold talks with North Korea to discuss measures related to reunification of the divided Korean peninsula, Kim said in a news conference at the Foreign Correspondents' Club of Japan.

Kim, leader of the Reunification Democratic Party, said South Korea has, as a result of democratization, become "a country of peace" and is putting great efforts into overcoming the "cold war mentality and the culture of militarism."

The world must realize that South Korea does not serve as the "front line in the cold war and ideological confrontations" any more, Kim said.

He proposed the establishment of a Northeast Asian parliamentary conference with six states—the United States, the Soviet Union, North and South Korea, China and Japan—which would deal with issues of peace among the members. This would virtually cover much of the world's political problems, he said.

Kim said that through such a conference the Northeast Asian region could be changed from an "arena of cold war confrontation" to one of "international reconciliation." South Korea does not have diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union or China.

Kim cited three steps in realizing reunification of Korea first, both governments must be democratic, second, the forces accelerating this movement must be democratic, and third, both parts of the nation must implement democratization.

Kim, well aware of the vast difference in all aspects of life in the two parts of Korea, said, "We must never give up in spite of difficulties" in an effort to realize this "long-term proposition."

While appreciating the contribution of South Korean students to the "awakening of democracy" in the nation, he said they should not be making decisions on questions of state importance such as the reunification issue, which he said should be left in the hands of the government.

"Antiregime, and antigovernment movements can be tolerated, but not antistate actions," Kim added. However, he was totally against suppressing the students, and said he could not condone any military intervention to deal with them.

South Korea will be able to sustain the status quo even after the end of the Olympic games, scheduled to begin September 17 in Seoul, he said.

Regarding the issue of corruption among officials, Kim said "emotion is high" on this matter in South Korea at present, and expressed the wish that former president Chon Tu-hwan would volunteer information on a corruption scandal involving members of his family.

Kim arrived Wednesday for a week-long stay at the invitation of the Foreign Correspondents' Club.

Meets Parties' Leaders

OW1908051988 Tokyo KYODO in English 0443 GMT
19 Aug 88

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 19 KYODO—The leader of Japan's No 3 opposition party Friday told Kim Yong-sam of South Korea that he supports Kim's proposal to establish a Northeast Asian parliamentary conference, a party official said.

Saburo Tsukamoto, chairman of the Democratic Socialist Party (DSP), held a 40-minute meeting with Kim, president of the second-ranking opposition party in South Korea, the Reunification Democratic Party, at the DSP head office in Tokyo.

Kim told Tsukamoto that he thinks North Korea will welcome the idea of establishing a Northeast Asian conference of six states—the United States, the Soviet Union, North and South Korea, China and Japan, the DSP officials said.

Kim was quoted as saying North Korea is afraid of being isolated and that it wants dialogue with South Korea and the U.S.

Kim proposed the establishment of the conference at a news conference at the Foreign Correspondents' Club of Japan on Thursday.

Tsukamoto said it is important for peace in Northeast Asia that North Korea not be isolated.

DSP Vice Chairman Eiichi Nagasue told Kim it would be meaningful for relaxation of tensions in Asia if political parties were to discuss reduction of conventional forces in Northeast Asia and the Pacific.

Kim agreed with Nagasue and said that parliamentary-level talks would be significant.

Kim arrived Wednesday on a week-long visit to exchange views with Japanese political leaders.

Kim later met Masayoshi Ito, chairman of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party's Executive Council, at a Tokyo hotel over lunch.

Ito supported Kim's proposal to set up a Northeast Asian parliamentary conference for peace and stability in the region, LDP officials said.

Kim said North Korea is positive toward the idea of improving relations with the United States, saying Pyongyang has simultaneously notified Seoul and Washington that it will attend a meeting on Friday with legislators from the south in the truce village of Panmunjom.

He said he is also ready to go to Beijing, Moscow and Pyongyang to improve relations between North and South Korea but said the plan is not firm yet.

Dietman Urges Aid for Sakhalin Koreans

OW1808084588 Tokyo KYODO in English 0514 GMT
18 Aug 88

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 18 KYODO—Problems concerning Korean residents on Sakhalin Island, held by the Soviet Union since the end of World War II, should be resolved hurriedly because they are now in their 70s or 80s, a member of a Diet interparty group on the issue said Thursday.

Kozo Igarashi, who visited South Korea from August 14 to 17 as representative of the group, said he felt deep sadness and resentment on behalf of families whose relatives still live on the island, north of Japan.

Igarashi, a Japan Socialist Party Dietman who was the first JSP Central Executive Committee member to visit South Korea, told a press conference in the Diet that the parliamentary group is helping the Korean residents on Sakhalin to meet South Korean relatives in Japan and to visit their homeland via Japan. South Korea has no diplomatic ties with the Soviet Union.

Tens of thousands of Koreans were forced to go to Sakhalin during the 1910-1945 Japanese colonial rule of Korea when the southern half of Sakhalin was held by Japan.

Some 43,000 Koreans have remained there since the Soviets took over the territory from Japan.

The 170-member parliamentary group was established in July last year. Igarashi attended the 19th conference held in Taegu on Monday of an association of families whose relatives live in Soviet and Chinese territory.

Igarashi said he will convey his impressions of his visit to Soviet Embassy officials in Tokyo.

Government Opposes USSR Salmon Fishing Ban

OW1808121588 Tokyo KYODO in English 0854 GMT
18 Aug 88

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 18 KYODO—Japan will ask the Soviet Union to withdraw a proposal to impose a total ban on Japanese salmon fishing on the high seas in the North Pacific, the Fisheries Agency said Thursday.

Japan will make the request at a meeting to be held in Moscow in September, agency officials said.

Japan will claim that the current Japan-Soviet Fishery Cooperation Treaty endorses the right to fish for salmon by Japanese fleets in the open seas outside the Soviet 200-mile territorial waters, the officials said.

The Soviet Union has proposed to allow Japanese fleets to operate inside the Soviet 200-mile zone in exchange for compensation payments and provided they observe a ban on fishing in the high seas to protect salmon stocks.

The Japanese negotiators will sound out the Soviet side on the terms of this proposal, the officials said.

The Soviet side demanded the ban on the grounds that unintentional Japanese catches of young salmon have depleted Soviet salmon resources and that Japanese high-seas fishing has made Soviet supervision of Japanese compliance with quotas difficult.

In the case of Japanese fishing in the open seas in the North Pacific, possible disputes over quotas would be under the jurisdiction of the Japanese judiciary, the officials said.

If Japanese fleets fish for salmon inside the Soviet 200-mile waters, their operations would come under Soviet supervision and judicial jurisdiction, they said.

The Japanese side has rejected the Soviet arguments, saying that the size of Soviet salmon catches has far surpassed that of Japanese fleets and that the Soviet Union should not blame the dwindling fish resources on the Japanese high-sea operations.

Japanese negotiators will seek a Soviet understanding on the issue, by briefing the Soviet side on a recent U.S. Supreme Court ruling banning Japanese fishing fleets from the U.S. 200-mile waters in connection with unintentional taking of U.S. marine mammals in Japanese driftnets, the officials said.

Catch quotas in the U.S. waters had accounted for about 70 percent of Japan's annual salmon haul.

The negotiators will appeal to the Soviet side to permit Japanese high-sea operations, saying that the proposed total ban would deal a devastating blow to Japanese salmon fishermen, they said.

The Japanese officials hinted that they might accept the Soviet proposal to permit Japanese fishing inside the Soviet 200-mile waters in exchange for compensation payments, depending on the operational conditions the Soviet Union would demand from the Japanese side.

Soviet Submarines Spotted Off Rebun Island

OW1808103088 Tokyo KYODO in English 0941 GMT
18 Aug 88

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 18 KYODO—Two Soviet nuclear-powered submarines were spotted Thursday morning sailing on the surface off Rebun Island, Hokkaido, the Maritime Self-Defense Force (MSDF) said.

A "Delta" class nuclear-powered submarine, capable of being armed with ballistic missiles (SSBN), and a "Charlie" class nuclear-powered submarine that can carry cruise missiles were seen by a destroyer and an antisubmarine plane of the MSDF. They were off the island northwest of Hokkaido, Japan's northernmost main island.

According to MSDF officials, the submarines were sailing through the Soya Strait in the direction of Vladivostok at a speed of nine knots per hour.

The "Delta" class SSBN, with a displacement of 11,000 on, is capable of being armed with 12 sea-launched ballistic missiles and has six torpedo tubes.

Delta submarines are rarely seen sailing on the surface, and the last such sighting by the MSDF was in December 1983.

Takeshita, Emperor Send Condolences to Pakistan

OW1808150788 Tokyo KYODO in English 1010 GMT
18 Aug 88

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 18 KYODO—Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita on Thursday telegraphed his condolences to Pakistan on the sudden death of its president Mohammad Ziaul Haq, government officials said.

"I have learned with deep sorrow the news of the sudden death of president Ziaul Haq," Takeshita said in the telegram sent to Pakistan's Acting President Ghulam Ishaq Khan.

"Recalling his valuable contribution to the enhancement of cordial relations between our two countries as well as his contribution to the world, I would like to convey my deepest sympathy and most sincere condolences," Takeshita said.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Keizo Obuchi also sent a telegram on behalf of Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno, who is currently in Mexico on a four-day official visit.

"I recall that the late president made every endeavor to promote the cordial relations between our two countries," he said.

Uno has changed his itinerary and will attend the funeral of Zia to be held in Islamabad on Saturday.

Emperor Hirohito also sent a telegram to the acting Pakistan president, deeply regretting Zia's death.

The emperor met Zia when the Pakistan president visited Japan as a state guest in July 1983.

Foreign Minister To Attend Funeral

OW1808095988 Tokyo KYODO in English 0859 GMT
18 Aug 88

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 18 KYODO—Japan will send Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno to Islamabad to attend the funeral of President Ziaul Haq to be held there Saturday, a chief government spokesman said Thursday.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Keizo Obuchi told reporters that Uno, now in Mexico, will change his itinerary and go direct to Pakistan via New York.

Uno is scheduled to arrive in Islamabad in the day of the funeral, Obuchi said.

Uno was originally scheduled to return to Tokyo via San Francisco on Saturday.

Uno issued a statement in Mexico City on Wednesday local time and said he deeply regretted the sudden death of the Pakistan president.

Uno said he hopes the Afghan issue will be solved in line with accords Pakistan and Afghanistan reached in Geneva earlier this year with the United States and the Soviet Union as their guarantors.

"The Japanese Government will exert efforts for stability in that region," the foreign minister added.

Takeshita Visits Pakistani Embassy

OW1908050688 Tokyo KYODO in English 0350 GMT
19 Aug 88

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 19 KYODO—Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita visited the Pakistan Embassy on Friday to express his condolences over the death of President Mohammad Ziaul Haq.

After signing his name in a book in front of Zia's photo, Takeshita told Pakistani Embassy officials that he will further promote friendly relations between the two countries.

Zia was killed in a plane crash Wednesday.

Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno will visit Islamabad on Saturday to represent Japan at Zia's funeral.

Okinawan Group Urges End to Military Exercises
OW1808053488 Naha OKINAWA TIMES in Japanese
18 Aug 88 Morning Edition p 1

[Text] A delegation of representatives from cities, towns, and villages in central Okinawa, headed by Nakagusuku Village Head Morishige Arakaki requested the Foreign Ministry and the Defense Agency on 17 August to ask that the U.S. military discontinue its series of exercises and training, which have intensified since the beginning of 1988. Responsible officials of the two government offices, who met the delegation, said that "the bases cannot function without the understanding of the local communities. We ought to think of ways to harmonize that relationship." They admitted that the exercises were excessive and indicated that the U.S. military would be admonished on the matter.

At the Defense Facilities Administration Agency, the delegation was met by Senior Liaison Officer Shigenobu Ohara. To the protest of the delegates that the intensification of U.S. military exercises, such as training at Fukuchi Dam and parachuting exercises at Yomitan Auxiliary Airfield, amount to "imprudent exercises," Ohara said that "although exercises are allowed under the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty, harmony is still necessary. They cannot be conducted without the understanding of the local people." He also indicated that he will continue to call for prudence on the part of the U.S. Armed Forces. At the Foreign Ministry, Planning Officer Toshimitsu Mori also stated that "the bases cannot function without the understanding and cooperation of the localities. We have to deal with matters with a sense of balance." When queried by Kadena Town Mayor Yoshihama on the question of the transfer of the F5 units from Clark Air Base in the Philippines, Mori explained that "I believe this has nothing to do with the U.S.-Philippine base negotiations. Rear support in Clark Air Base is said to be insufficient. As to the destination, this is military secret."

On the question of acrobatic flying, the delegates pointed out that "since this is banned on bases in the mainland, this represents discrimination against Okinawa." No answer was given to this. They also suggested that "the Defense Facilities Administration Bureau alone cannot deal with the situation sufficiently. The Foreign Ministry should also set up a branch office."

In a news conference after making the representations, the delegates stated, "Why cannot exercises be maintained at the same level as on the mainland? The transfer of the F5's will only make overcrowded Kadena Air Base even more dangerous. We believe that, from the point of view of rear support, Kadena is being considered as one of the choices. Regarding the question of stunt flying, we intend to make even stronger representations to the Japan-U.S. Joint Committee to consider the matter."

Republican Delegates Interviewed on Japan Ties
OW1808120088 Tokyo KYODO in English 0601 GMT
18 Aug 88

[By Shiro Yoneyama]

[Text] New Orleans, Aug. 17 KYODO—U.S.-Japan relations have been sound under President Ronald Reagan and will remain so if George Bush wins the presidential election in November, delegates to the Republican Party Convention here said in interviews with KYODO News Service on Wednesday.

"I have a great deal of respect for what the Japanese have done," said Sterling Sechrist, commissioner of the Medina, Ohio County Board of Commissioners. "The Japanese work hard."

The Ohio delegate also said the Japanese economy has been successful because "government and business are not adversarial."

Others also assessed U.S.-Japan relations favorably.

"I feel we have a good relationship with Japan," said Kathryn Hartlen, of Akron, Indiana.

She said she welcomes Japanese investment in her state because it means "more jobs and a tremendous boost" to the state.

Laura Fortune, a delegate from Virginia, said, "We, the Americans, should work as hard as the Japanese." A primary school teacher, Fortune, 57, said her Virginia school district has a student exchange program with Japanese schools.

"They (U.S.-Japan ties) are in good hands under President Reagan," commented Robert Gates, a 67-year-old attorney from Columbia City, Indiana. He expressed the hope that the relations will remain strong under a Bush administration.

In interviews on the convention floor, these and other delegates stressed the economy, defense, drugs and education as priority issues in the election. Bush, officially confirmed as the party's candidate on Wednesday, will face Democratic Party candidate Michael Dukakis.

The Reagan administration's "No to Drugs" campaign is "a positive step," said Edward Redd, a delegate from Boston, Massachusetts, the state of which Dukakis is governor.

"The economy is a very important issue," said Sechrist, a former banker.

"I'm very much interested in defense and the economy," said Richards, the alternate delegate from New Mexico.

Redd, saying U.S.-Japan relations have been strengthened, related that he was surprised by caricatures of black people in mannequins used in Japanese stores and remarks by Michio Watanabe, a senior official of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, about the attitude of blacks toward bankruptcy that was taken by some U.S. Congress members as a racial slur.

"I'm disappointed," said Redd who is black. "I like sushi, and I travel to Japan. The world is more interdependent."

When asked about the state of U.S.-Japan relations, 70-year-old Richards said, "I don't look back. I look forward," an apparent reference to the Pacific war.

Officials Named To Monitor Gulf Cease-Fire

OW1808102788 Tokyo KYODO in English 0707 GMT
18 Aug 88

[Text] Mexico, Aug. 18 KYODO—The Japanese Government has decided to send a Foreign Ministry official to help monitor the Iran-Iraq ceasefire as a civilian member of the United Nations military observer group, an official accompanying Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno revealed here Thursday.

Jiro Okuyama, who is in charge of policies concerning the United Nations, will arrive in Tehran around August 24 and will help with communications between the Iranian Government and the U.N. ceasefire monitoring group, as well as becoming involved in planning activities for the group, the official said.

Jiro Mizuno of Harvard University's Research Center for International Affairs will also join the group as a civilian member and assist with problems concerning law, the Foreign Ministry official said.

The United Nations military observer group will consist of 350 members, five of them civilians.

This is the second time since June, when an official was sent to help monitor the Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan, for the Japanese Government to send people to U.N. groups involved in monitoring regional disputes.

Government Signs Trade Pact With Albania

OW1908044788 Tokyo KYODO in English 0322 GMT
19 Aug 88

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 19 KYODO—Japan and Albania have signed a trade and payments agreement to expand bilateral transactions, the Foreign Ministry said Friday.

The signing was conducted by Parliamentary Vice Foreign Minister Takujiro Hamada and Albania's Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Kestandin Hoxha on Thursday in the Albanian capital of Tirana, according to the ministry.

The pact is expected to promote Japan's imports of chromium from Albania, which is the second-largest exporting country of the rare metal after South Africa.

Hamada, currently on an 8-day tour of 3 East European countries including Albania, is the first high-ranking Japanese official to visit the country since diplomatic relations between Tokyo and Tirana opened in 1981.

Nakasone Plans Visit to Europe in September

OW1808145388 Tokyo KYODO in English 1200 GMT
18 Aug 88

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 18 KYODO—Former Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone will visit West Germany, Britain and Sweden for 11 days from September 14 for talks with their leaders and deliver speeches, his aides said Thursday.

They said Nakasone in office from 1982 to 1987 would like to exchange views with political and business leaders in the three European countries on East-West relations before he meets Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in Moscow again in November.

Nakasone met Gorbachev last month and is scheduled to meet him again in November with former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and former French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing.

He will leave Tokyo for West Berlin on September 14 and deliver a speech at the Japan-German Center there on September 16.

A meeting with West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl is also planned, the aides said.

Nakasone is scheduled to meet British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher in London on September 19. He will also meet Kissinger and Giscard d'Estaing there.

In Sweden, he will pay a courtesy call on King Carl XVI Gustaf and meet Swedish Government leaders, the aides said.

Foreign Minister Uno Pays Visit to Mexico

For KYODO and Mexican reportage on the visit to Mexico of Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno, including his meetings with Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid and Foreign Secretary Supulveda Amor, see the Mexico section of the 18 August Latin America DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

Mongolia

Ulaanbaatar To Host Asia-Pacific Basin Meeting

OW1808085388 Ulaanbaatar International Service
in English 0910 GMT 17 Aug 88

[Text] The second regional conference of UN associations of Asia-Pacific countries will be held in Ulaanbaatar in mid-September. Twenty regional countries as well as countries of East Europe and Cuba are expected to take part in it.

The conference will consider many issues on the role and tasks of rational associations on implementing the peace initiatives and ensuring comprehensive security in the area. It will also consider ways and means of promoting the UN decisions on disarmament and peaceful solution of crisis situations, and the task for the association in mobilizing public opinion in the (regional) countries in favor of building a nuclear weapons-free and nonviolent world.

The conference is also expected to deal with economic cooperation issues and realization of a new international economic order. The Mongolian public is confident that the outcome of the conference will improve strongly mutual understanding and trust among regional states.

North Korea

North-South Parliamentary Talks Held

Joint Meeting Begins

SK1905022088 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
0130 GMT 19 Aug 88

[Text] The meeting between the delegates of the North and the South for preparations for a joint North-South parliamentary talk have begun at Panmunjom.

The meeting between the delegates of the North and the South for preparations for joint North-South parliamentary talks began at 1000 [0100 GMT] in Tongilgak, a building on our side at Panmunjom.

Today's meeting is being realized according to the proposal made at the conference of the standing committee of the DPRK SPA on 20 July to discuss the issue of taking practical measures to ease tension and ensure durable peace on the Korean peninsula and the issue of publishing a nonaggression declaration between the North and the South by holding joint North-South joint parliamentary talks during August.

The proposal for the convocation of joint North-South parliamentary talks is a patriotic step elucidating reasonable methods for practically easing tension, for eliminating the danger of war, and for creating an atmosphere of trust. This proposal has evoked absolute support and welcome by our people and the peace-loving people of the world.

The area around Tongilgak, our side's building at Panmunjom is congested by a number of domestic and foreign reporters who came to cover the meeting on the spot.

Our delegation, including delegate Chon Kum-chol who is the head, greeted the delegation of the South side and exchanged greetings.

At 1000 [0100 GMT] sharp, the delegations of the North and the South entered the meeting site arranged in Tongilgak. Delegate Chon Kum-chol, head of the delegation, and delegates An Pyong-su, Yi Tong-chol, Yi Chu-ung and Pak Mun-chan of our side participated in the meeting and five delegates from the South side participated.

The meeting, which is being realized amid the attention of our people and the peace-loving people of the world, will discuss the issues of practical, working-level procedures which will be raised in holding a joint North-South parliamentary talk.

Currently, the delegations of both sides are exchanging views. The meeting continues.

Delegates Discuss Procedures

SK1908043588 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0426 GMT 19 Aug 88

[Text] Panmunjom August 19 (KCNA)—The meeting of delegates of the North and the South for preparations for a North-South joint parliamentary meeting began at the "Tongilgak", the building of our side at Panmunjom, at ten this morning.

Today's meeting was arranged as the July 20 meeting of the standing committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea discussed the problem of taking practical measures to ease the tension and preserve a durable peace on the Korean peninsula and proposed to hold a North-South joint parliamentary meeting within August to discuss the issue of publishing a joint declaration on non-aggression between the North and the South.

The proposal for the convocation of a North-South joint parliamentary meeting aroused unreserved support and welcome from our people and the peace-loving people of the world as a patriotic peace initiative which clarifies the reasonable way to ease tension, remove danger of a war and create an atmosphere of trust in our country in actuality.

"Tongilgak", the building of our side at Panmunjom, is surrounded with a large number of home and foreign reporters who have come to cover today's meeting.

Deputy to the SPA Chon Kum-chol, head of our side's delegation to the Panmunjom meeting, and delegates of our side met and exchanged greetings with the South side's delegates.

At 10:00 the delegates of the two sides entered the meeting room arranged at "Tongilgak".

Present at the meeting on our side were delegate Chon Kum-chol who is heading our side's delegation, and other delegates An Pyong-su, Yi Tong-chol, Yi Chu-ung and Pak Mun-chan and on the south side were five delegates.

The meeting which opened, drawing attention of the Korean people and the peaceloving people of the world, discussed issues of working procedures arising in opening a North-South joint parliamentary meeting.

Procedures for Full Talks Suggested

SK1908054088 *Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*
0200 GMT 19 Aug 88

[Text] A meeting between delegates from the North and the South in preparation for a North-South joint parliamentary meeting is being held in Panmunjom. At the meeting, Chon Kum-chol, head of our side's delegation, made a speech first. He said:

Delegates: Today, amid the great expectation of the people at home and abroad we have sat down together here with the heavy mission of preparing for a North-South joint parliamentary meeting. Our meeting to prepare for a parliamentary joint meeting can be said to be an encouraging development in achieving national reconciliation and trust and in opening a path of peace and peaceful reunification.

Rejoicing over the fact that a meeting to prepare for a North-South joint parliamentary meeting has been achieved today, I welcome you, members of the South side's National Assembly, who are participating in this meeting.

As everyone knows, this year is not only a significant year from a viewpoint of the entire nation from a viewpoint of the North and the South, and in many other ways, but is also an important year in which we politicians should take a greater step forward than ever before to put an end to the history of confrontation and division and to achieve great national unity and reunification.

This year, all of our brethren urgently want a new turning point for detente and peace to be provided on our Korean peninsula at any cost and a new phase for reconciliation and reunification to be opened between the North and the South.

However, in today's reality, confrontation and tension have become more acute with each passing day, running counter to the desire and aspirations of our brethren, and this has aroused great apprehensions from the people of the world.

Although people have talked about peace a lot, in the North and the South the huge armed forces are still in sharp confrontation with each other across the Military Demarcation Line. In addition, today's unstable situation has reached an extremely dangerous stage in which the fire of war may be ignited even by a small, accidental cause. War is not beneficial for anyone in the North or the South. We must seek all possible means for both the North and the South to avoid becoming the miserable victims of a war in which one side cannot swallow the other, and one side cannot be swallowed by the other, and in order to rescue the nation from ruin.

The question of the Olympic games, which are only 1 month away, is not a mere sports issue, but a serious political issue related to the future road of reunification in our country. Therefore, this question should be rapidly resolved in conformity with the common interests of the nation and the desire for reunification.

Indeed, both the question of nonaggression and the question of the Olympics are urgent and important questions of the nation that arise on the road of reunification and are urgent tasks that cannot allow even a momentary delay.

If and when we politicians, who discuss state affairs and who participate in political affairs, look on with folded hands at this urgent and important problem that is related to the destiny of the nation, how can we proudly say before the nation that we have performed our duty as politicians?

At the grave moment that determines the destiny of the brethren, politicians in the North and the South must prevent such an unfortunate situation as confrontation, tension, and armed conflict from continuing any longer and must make a new start for reconciliation, trust, peace, and reunification.

Proceeding from such a stand, last 20 July our SPA Standing Committee made an important initiative to hold a North-South joint parliamentary meeting. We deem it fortunate that your side expressed understanding of our proposal and has agreed to the holding of a joint parliamentary meeting.

If a joint declaration of nonaggression is announced at the North-South joint parliamentary meeting and if the question of the Olympics is resolved in conformity with the common interests of the nation at the meeting, it will, without doubt, open an epochal phase for national reconciliation and unity and for peaceful reunification.

If a North-South joint parliamentary meeting is held and, thus, if the pending issues are successfully resolved there, North-South relations will develop on a new foundation in conformity with the common interests of the nation and the desire for reunification. In this way, the road of wide-ranging personnel and material exchanges and cooperation between the North and the South will be opened.

You, national assemblymen, our nation and the people of the world are keenly watching our meeting today with deep interest.

Those of us who are participating in today's meeting should smoothly carry out the tasks laid before us by combining wisdom and strength. I admit that through already exchanged letters and policies announced by political parties, we basically reached an agreement on and common position toward the form of the North-South parliamentary conference.

Under these circumstances, I think what should be discussed and resolved at today's meeting is the issue of practical working-level procedures for holding the first joint North-South parliamentary conference and the management of the conference.

The issue of a working-level procedure for holding a joint North-South parliamentary conference was already clarified in our letter dated 9 August. Therefore, at today's meeting, I would like to put forward a draft of an agreement on holding the first joint North-South parliamentary conference and on managing it, and would like to discuss this draft.

Now, I would like to mention the draft of agreement.

The draft of agreement on holding and managing the joint North-South parliamentary conference:

Proceeding from the desire to ease tension between the North and the South, to ensure peace, to promote national unity, and to expedite national reunification, the DPRK SPA and the National Assembly of the Republic of Korea, having the same opinion about holding a joint North-South parliamentary conference (hereinafter called joint conference), held a meeting between assemblymen of the North and the South on 19 August 1988 in Tongil-gak at Panmunjom for preparations of the joint conference.

The meeting between the assemblymen of the North and the South agreed on the working-level procedure for the holding and management of the joint conference as follows:

1. The agenda of joint talks: The agenda will be the issue of publishing a joint nonaggression declaration between the North and the South and the issue of the 24th

Olympics. In addition, the issues that the South side may put forward and that will contribute to easing tension of the nation and ensuring the peace will be included as agenda items.

2. The venue of the joint conference: The joint conference will be held alternately in Pyongyang and Seoul. The first joint conference will be held in Pyongyang.

3. The subject and the number of participants in the joint conference: All of the assemblymen of both sides, 50 representatives from each political party having no assemblymen and from public organizations, as well as figures from all walks of life on both sides will participate in the joint conference. Each side will have 20 suite members.

4. The date and duration of the first joint conference: The first joint conference will be held on 26 August 1988, and the duration of conference will be 4 nights and 5 days.

5. The procedure for passing the Military Demarcation Line [MDL] in Panmunjom:

(1) The two sides will clarify the name, sex, and position of the assemblymen, representatives of political parties and public organizations, figures from all walks of life, suite members, and reporters who will participate in the joint conference and will forward the list with photographs attached to the other side 3 days before they enter the other side's area each time.

(2) Those who enter the other side's area in connection with the joint conference will carry credentials or identification cards issued by the National Assembly or the speaker of the assembly from their respective side.

(3) The point of passing the MDL by the members of each side will be the building on the MDL at Panmunjom that is under the supervision of the side receiving the members.

(4) Visitors of each side will follow the guidance and order of the other side.

6. Ensuring personal safety:

(1) Each side will responsibly ensure the personal safety and the inviolability of members of the other side while they stay in its area.

(2) To ensure the personal safety and inviolability, relevant organizations will publish an official statement and will hand over a copy of the statement to the other side.

7. Accommodations: All accommodations, including transportation, communications, lodging, and meals for personnel staying in areas of the opposite side for the joint conference will be ensured by the host side.

8. Procedure for the management of the joint parliamentary conference:

(1) The joint conference makes it a rule to hold the conference in an open manner, but may hold a closed meeting when necessary.

(2) The screening of the qualifications of participants in the joint conference will be conducted by a joint screening committee that will be composed of three members from each side.

(3) To manage the joint conference smoothly, a joint management committee composed of five members from each side will be organized.

(4) The conference will be executed with the speakers of the assemblies in the North and the South as cochairmen. When the conference is held in Pyongyang, the chairman of the Standing Committee of the DPRK SPA will chair the meeting; and when the conference is held in Seoul, the speaker of the National Assembly of the Republic of Korea will chair the conference.

(5) The report on the agenda and drafts may be proposed by either the North or the South side or by political parties that are included in the assemblies of each side.

(6) All participants in the conference may freely participate in discussion according to the principle of democracy. However, the North and the South will have the same number of participants in the discussions.

(7) The resolution of bills discussed will be made by a show of hands or by voting and will be finalized by agreement of more than a majority.

(8) The same number of assemblymen from the North and the South shall participate in the resolution, and the chairman of the conference will not participate in the resolution.

(9) A joint counting committee will be organized to count the results of voting. The joint counting committee will be composed of five members from each side.

9. The record of the conference will be made by each side using such convenient means as tape-recording, video-recording, and shorthand; and the side hosting the conference will ensure a recording relay line for the other side.

10. Questions raised other than these issues will be discussed and decided by the working-level officials of both sides before the conference.

[Signed] Chon Kum-chol, head of the North side's delegation to the meeting of the parliamentarians of the North and the South for the preparation of a joint North-South parliamentary conference

[Signed] Pak Chun-kyu, senior delegate of the South side's delegation

[Date] 19 August 1988, Panmunjom

Firmly believing that today's meeting will bring about an excellent fruition through the sincere efforts of both sides, I hope that on 26 August the first meeting of the joint North-South parliamentary conference will be held in Pyongyang without fail.

I now conclude my remarks.

Wrap-up Report on Meeting

SK1908094988 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
0800 GMT 19 Aug 88

[Text] A meeting between delegates from the North and South to prepare for a North-South joint parliamentary conference was held in Tongilgak, a building on our side at Panmunjom, at 1000 [0100 GMT] on the morning of 19 August.

The meeting on this day was made possible because the South Korean National Assembly had responded to a peace proposal that the DPRK's SPA Standing Committee advanced last 20 July on discussing the issue of taking practical measures to ease tension and to ensure durable peace on the Korean peninsula and the issue of convening a North-South joint parliamentary conference before the end of August and to discuss at that meeting the issue of announcing a joint declaration of nonaggression between the North and South.

A large number of domestic and foreign reporters came over to Tongil-gak to cover the meeting between the two sides.

Participating in the meeting from our side were the head of our side's delegation Chon Kum-chol and deputies An Pyong-su, Yi Tong-chol, Yi Chu-ung, and Pang Mun-chan and five delegates from the South side.

Our side's delegates greeted the South side's delegates at Tongil-gak, the site of the meeting, and exchanged greetings and conversed with them.

The head of our side's delegation said he was happy because the politicians from the North and South could sit together and discuss great national affairs. He noted that reunification of the country is a matter of life and death to all the people and that debates on the reunification question, a pressing task, cannot be anyone's monopoly.

He said: It would have been good if the students in the North and South could sit together and exchange greetings and opinions just as we politicians are now doing. However, they greatly disappointed all the fellow countrymen because they were unable even to meet at this very place, Panmunjom, last 15 August.

Following this, the meeting began to discuss basic issues.

Chon Kum-chol, head of our side's delegation, spoke first at the meeting.

The head of our side's delegation said: Today, amid the great expectation of the people at home and abroad, we have sat down together bearing a heavy mission of preparing for a North-South joint parliamentary meeting. Our meeting to prepare for a joint parliamentary meeting is an encouraging development in achieving national reconciliation, in promoting trust, and in opening a path of peace and peaceful reunification.

He noted that this is not only a significant year from the viewpoint of the entire nation, from the viewpoint of the North and South, and in many other ways, but is also an important year in which we politicians should take a greater step forward than ever before to end the history of confrontation and division and to achieve great national unity and reunification, and said: This year, all of our brethren urgently want a new turning point for detente and peace to be provided on our Korean peninsula at any cost and a new aspect for reconciliation and reunification to be opened between the North and South.

However, in today's reality, confrontation and tension have become more acute with each passing day, which runs counter to the desire and aspirations of our brethren; and this has aroused great apprehension from the people of the world.

He said: War is not beneficial to anyone in the North and South. We must seek all possible means for both the North and South to avoid becoming miserable victims of a war in which one side cannot swallow the other, and one side cannot be swallowed by the other, and to rescue the nation from ruin.

The question of the Olympics, which is only 1 month away, is not a mere sports issue but a serious political issue related to the future of reunification in our country and, therefore, should be settled at an early date in the common interest of the nation and according to the desire for reunification.

Indeed, the question of nonaggression and the question of the Olympics are urgent and important questions of the nation that arise on the road of reunification and are urgent tasks that can brook no delay.

At the grave moment that determines the destiny of the brethren, politicians in the North and South must prevent such an unfortunate situation as confrontation, tension, and armed conflict from continuing any longer and must make a new start for reconciliation, trust, peace, and reunification.

Proceeding from such a stand, last 20 July our SPA Standing Committee made an important initiative to hold a North-South joint parliamentary meeting. We deem it fortunate that the South side expressed understanding of our proposal and has agreed to hold a joint parliamentary meeting.

If a joint declaration of nonaggression is announced at the North-South joint parliamentary meeting, and if the question of the Olympics is resolved there in conformity with the common interests of the nation, it will without doubt open an epochal phase for national reconciliation and unity and for peaceful reunification.

If a North-South joint parliamentary meeting is held and if the pending issues are successfully resolved there, North-South relations will develop on a new foundation in conformity with the common interests of the nation and the desire for reunification, and the road of wide-ranging personnel and material exchanges and cooperation between the North and the South will be opened.

The head of our side's delegation said that our nation and the people of the world are keenly watching our meeting today with deep interest and stressed that we should not repeat the undesirable history of dialogue in the past in which, although we had dialogue, there has been no fruition, and although there were preliminary contacts, we were unable to give birth to the main round of talks.

Delegation head Chon Kum-chol admitted that through already exchanged letters and policies announced by political parties, we basically reached an agreement on and common position toward the form of the North-South parliamentary conference. He said that under these circumstances he thinks what should be discussed and resolved at today's meeting is the issue of practical working-level procedures for holding the first round of the joint North-South parliamentary conference and the management of the conference.

He proposed that today's meeting discuss the draft of an agreement on holding the first round of the joint North-South parliamentary conference and on managing the conference. In addition, he introduced the draft of an agreement prepared by our side.

Then he stated that he hopes that the first round of the North-South joint parliamentary meeting will be held in Pyongyang this 26 August through the serious and sincere efforts of both sides.

The head of the South side's delegation spoke at the meeting. The South side reversed their previous position of agreeing to our proposal about the convocation of a North-South joint parliamentary meeting and from the outset of the meeting created an artificial difficulty in the discussion of issues. The South side not only opposed making the form of the North-South interparliamentary talks a joint meeting, but also opposed allowing figures of

a broad strata of the delegates of other political parties and organizations to participate and insisted on the talks being between a limited number of delegates.

As to the issue of the agenda, while proposing the inclusion on the agenda of the issue of nonaggression, the South side opposed issuing a joint declaration for nonaggression and suggested that the issue of nonaggression be dealt with to such an extent that it is merely recommended to the authorities. At this, the head of our side's delegation noted the reasonableness and justness of the North-South joint parliamentary meeting, which is the form of talks proposed by us. He stated that we proposed that the talks be held in the form of a North-South joint parliamentary meeting because it is the demand derived from the nature of the contents of the discussions to be made and asserted that it is very beneficial for the discussion of the issues that the figures of political parties and public organizations representing a broad strata should participate and extensively reflect their will in view of the fact that the issue of the reunification of the fatherland is itself an important issue related to the vital interests of the entire nation and an issue of pan-national nature.

He also noted: Not only are there political parties and organizations in the North and South that have no seats in the parliaments, but they also cannot be excluded from discussing issues related to reunification.

Stressing that even if the figures of political parties and organizations are allowed to participate in the North-South joint parliamentary meeting, the meeting will not encounter any obstacle in fulfilling its mission and its inherent function, he insisted that those figures be given the right to speak and that only the parliamentarians exercise the right to vote on a decision.

He stressed that because many political parties and organizations in the North and South express their willingness to participate in the North-South joint parliamentary meeting and in view of the fact that it is supported by broad social sectors, parliaments that respect public opinion cannot block or ignore it.

Rebutting the South side's assertion that the meeting will not be effective if a large number of people participate in it, he said that this is a reverse way of thinking and that the question is that if they adopt a correct stand and attitude, participation in the meeting by a larger number of people will be good, not bad.

He asserted: What is more, debates on reunification recently have surged ahead more than ever among the various sectors in South Korea; and in view of the fact that they all have expressed their stand to participate in the dialogue, the form of a joint parliamentary meeting is among the best and most appropriate ways of negotiation that the parliaments in the North and South can choose.

The head of our side's delegation, noting that he knows that a review of the recent domestic and foreign news reports shows that after our letter dated 20 July, the South side, including the opposition parties, generally agreed with the joint meeting as a form of dialogue. However, there later occurred a shift in its initial attitude, when the authorities had begun to interfere in it. He then asked if there is a problem about the National Assembly being independent.

Although the head of our side's delegation and its members unanimously called on the South to agree on holding a joint parliamentary meeting, the South side's delegates refused to accept it.

The head of our side's delegation, recommending that the South side further study the form of meeting, suggested that the meeting go over the discussion of agenda items.

He noted: The agenda items we advanced for the joint meeting are, above all, all the central issues that are capable of producing a breakthrough for reconciliation, unity, and reunification between the North and South and are pressing issues that must be settled at an early date.

Saying that only when the state of tension, the product of confrontation, is eased can other issues be settled smoothly, he stressed: This is why our side has proposed the issue of announcing a joint declaration on nonaggression as an agenda item as well as the issue of the Olympics, which are so imminent that it cannot be delayed any longer.

Despite our side's persuasive logic and assertions, the South side stuck to its unjust assertions. As a result, today's meeting has failed to reach an agreement on anything.

It was decided to have another meeting at 1000 [0100 GMT] on the morning of 20 August.

Following the meeting, the head of our side's delegation held a press meeting.

'Nothing' Agreed at Talks

*SK1908104588 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1028 GMT 19 Aug 88*

[Text] Panmunjom August 19 (KCNA)—The meeting of delegates of the North and the South for preparation for a North-South joint parliamentary meeting was held at "Tongilgak", the building of our side at Panmunjom, beginning at ten this morning [0100 GMT]

"Tongilgak", was surrounded with a large number of home and foreign reporters who came to cover the meeting.

Present at the meeting were five delegates on each side.

Chon Kum-chol, head of our side's delegation, spoke first at the meeting.

He said:

At the grave juncture decisive of the destiny of the fellow countrymen, the politicians in the North and the South should prevent the continuation of the unfortunate situation of confrontation, tension and arms conflict and make a new start for reconciliation, trust, peace and reunification.

If a joint declaration on non-aggression is published and the Olympic issue resolved in the common interest of the nation at a North-South joint parliamentary meeting, it will undoubtedly open up an epochal phase for national reconciliation, unity and peaceful reunification.

He proposed at today's meeting to put forward draft agreement on the convocation and steering of the first North-South joint parliamentary meeting and discuss it and introduced the draft agreement worked out by our side.

He expressed the hope that the first round of the North-South joint parliamentary meeting will be convened in Pyongyang on forthcoming August 26 thanks to the earnest and sincere efforts of both sides.

At the meeting, the chief delegate of the South side spoke.

The South side created an artificial obstacle in the discussion of the matters from beginning, changing its former stand whereby it agreed to our initiative to hold a North-South joint parliamentary meeting.

It not only opposed such form of talks between the North and South parliaments as a joint meeting but also rejected participation of representatives of other political parties, organisations and personages of all other standings in it.

It insisted on holding talks as talks only between restricted number of representatives. Concerning the agenda item, it opposed publishing a joint declaration on non-aggression and held that the non-aggression problem be solved in such a manner as merely "recommending" it to the authorities, while calling for the inclusion of the non-aggression problem in the agenda item.

Concerning this matter, the head of our side pointed to the reasonableness and validity of the North-South joint parliamentary meeting, a form of talks proposed by our side.

Clarifying that our proposal to have a North-South joint parliamentary meeting as a form of talks is a demand stemming from the nature of matters to be discussed, he asserted that the question of national reunification itself is an important problem concerning the vital interests of

the whole nation and assumes nationwide character. Therefore, he said, it is very useful to the debate of problems that figures of the political parties and social organisations representing all strata participate in the meeting and reflect their broad will.

He also pointed to the fact that the political parties and organisations without a seat in the parliament exist in actuality in the North and the South. Furthermore, they should not be excluded in discussing problems related to the reunification, he added.

He held that the form of a joint parliamentary meeting is a most proper method of negotiation which can be chosen by the parliamentarians of the North and the South, taking into consideration the fact that debates on reunification by people of all walks of life in South Korea are recently becoming more brisk than ever before and they are all expressing the desire to participate in dialogue.

The head and delegates of our side unanimously urged the South side to agree to hold a joint parliamentary meeting but the delegates of the South side refused to accept it.

The head of our side proposed to go over to the discussion of agenda items, advising the South side to make a deeper study of the form of talks.

He said the agenda items of the joint meeting proposed by us include, above all, key matters which render it possible to make a breakthrough for reconciliation and unity between the North and the South and their reunification, and pressing matters which should be solved promptly.

Pointing out that only when tension, a product of confrontation, is eased, is it possible to solve other issues smoothly, he stressed this is why the North side put the issue of publishing a joint declaration on non-aggression as one of the agenda items and also brought forward the issue of the Olympics which brooks no further delay.

The South side, despite our side's convincing logic and assertion, insisted on its wrong allegation, with the result that nothing has been agreed at the meeting today.

It was agreed to have a meeting again at 10 [0100 GMT] on the morning of August 20.

It was agreed to have a meeting again at 10 on the morning of August 20.

At the end of the meeting the head of our side's delegation was interviewed by reporters.

Further View of Blocking of Student Talks

Aspirants Detained in South

SK1908101588 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
1012 GMT 19 Aug 88

[Text] Pyongyang August 19 (KCNA)—The No Tae-u fascist clique arrested 8,157 students and citizens involved in the August 15 North-South student talks across South Korea from August 7 to 15, according to a report. This was disclosed by data issued by the puppet police headquarters on August 16.

The fascist clique is scheming to detain student of the philosophy department of Seoul University Kim Chung-ki, head of the South side's delegation to the North-South student talks, and many other students and citizens who took the lead in the struggle for the realisation of the talks, on charges of violating the "national security law" and the "law on assembly and demonstration".

On August 16 the fascist clique arrested 90 odd students who had taken part in the demonstration and are severely interrogating them.

Students Staged 250 Rallies

SK1908050988 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0454 GMT 19 Aug 88

[Text] Pyongyang August 19 (KCNA)—South Korean students staged 250 demonstrations from August 7 to 15 for the August 15 North-South student talks, according to a report.

The demonstrators punished 660 puppet police running wild in suppression to frustrate the student talks.

The military hooligans brutally suppressed the struggle of the students, firing 12,000 tear gas canisters at them.

Blocking of Talks Termed 'Heinous Treachery'

SK1908052388 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0509 GMT 19 Aug 88

["Never-To-Be-Condoned Crime."—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang August 19 (KCNA)—The South Korean puppets made abortive the August 15 North-South student talks and the grand cross-country march which were followed by the entire fellow countrymen with a hope for reunification. NODONG SINMUN today bitterly condemns it as a heinous treachery trampling down the nation's desire for reunification and a brigandish act of fascist hooligans devoid of national conscience, human etiquette and morality.

The paper says in a signed commentary:

The No Tae-u group's crackdown on the South Korean students' righteous action for reunification and national

salvation was a replica of the Kwangju bloodbath staged by the group eight years ago.

The No group, by foiling at the point of the bayonet the grand cross-country march of students and two opportunities of North-South student talks welcomed and supported by the entire nation, self-exposed that its argument for "dialogue," "exchange" and "reunification" was a deception and hypocrisy not worth a cent and that the so-called "July 7 declaration" was a declaration against dialogue and reunification and for confrontation and division.

Its fascist rampage against the two opportunities of North-South student talks is an outcome of the U.S. imperialists' policy of colonial enslavement of South Korea and their criminal "two Koreas" policy.

By foiling the June 10 and the August 15 student talks, the No group openly declared that it would continue to betray the country and the nation as a colonial stooge of U.S. imperialism and shock force for the execution of the "two Koreas" policy.

The South Korean students and people will never pardon the U.S. imperialists and the No Tae-u clique of traitors, the enemy of national reunification.

The No Tae-u group will have to be brought to account generation after generation and pay a thousand-fold dearly for its criminal acts against the June 10 and the August 15 North-South student talks as for the Kwangju massacre.

Suppression Intensified on Link to Chongnyon

SK1908051788 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0459 GMT 19 Aug 88

[Text] Pyongyang August 19 (KCNA)—The puppet prosecution on August 16 declared that wall newspapers which appeared at South Korean universities said South Korean students had received a reply of the students in the North by telephone from students under the the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) before deciding to have North-South student talks and that it would "investigate" into possible "connection" of student Kim Chung-ki, head of the South side's delegation to the student talks, and leading members of the Special Committee for Peace and Independent Reunification of the Country with Chongnyon, according to a report.

This indicates that the military fascist clique is scheming to suppress the students who had been active for the realisation of the August 15 South-North student talks by connecting them with Chongnyon.

The fascist clique not only label the righteous activities of the patriotic students for the promotion of the student talks as "radical and leftist acts" but also intend to intensify repression of them by linking them with Chongnyon.

While paying lip-service to "dialogue" and "unification", the No Tae-u group is, in actuality, opposing dialogue between the North and the South and national reunification and plotting to harshly crack down on the students who are fighting for them.

Koreans in Japan Promote Talks, Reunification
SK1808225388 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1514 GMT 18 Aug 88

[Text] Tokyo, August 18 (KNS-KCNA)—A central meeting of Koreans in Japan under the influence of "Mindan" (the South Korean Residents Association in Japan) for realising the North-South student talks and promoting national reunification was held in Tokyo on August 15 under the sponsorship of the National Congress for the Restoration of Democracy in South Korea and the Promotion of Unification (Hanmintong), the Union of South Korean Students in Japan (Hanhakdong) and the South Korean Youth League in Japan (Hanchongdong).

A keynote report was made at the meeting after a speech of Pae Tong-ho, chairman of "Hanmintong."

The reporter said that the South Korean military dictatorial "regime" is trying to singlehandedly host the Olympic games for the permanent division of the country and military tension with the backing of outside forces. But the South Korean students and people are strongly opposing and condemning it and valiantly struggling for independence, democracy and reunification.

Noting that the "July 7 Declaration" brought forward by the traitor No Tae-u was an anti-reunification one, he said: The present "regime" must, to begin with, take a road to the cohosting of the Olympic games and realisation of peace as demanded by the South Korean people and immediately stop monopolizing the debates on reunification and totally blocking the student talks.

For the democratisation of South Korean society and reunification, we will struggle in the future to realize four demands—probe into the truth of the Kwangju massacre and punishment of those who are responsible for it, the probe into the truth of the corruption and irregularities of the "Fifth Republic", release of all political prisoners, and abolition and dissolution of such anti-Communist system as the "national security law" and the "security planning board"—and, at the same time, will strengthen an anti-war, anti-nuke struggle against the U.S.-Japan-South Korea military alliance system and the strengthening of suppression by police.

A resolution and an appeal were adopted at the meeting.

VOA Reports Growing Anti-U.S. Feelings in South
SK1908100788 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1006 GMT 19 Aug 88

[Text] Pyongyang August 19 (KCNA)—Voice of America on August 16 admitted that the U.S. troops' occupation of South Korea is the cause of the anti-U.S. sentiments among the South Korean people.

The slogan "Yankees, go home" was not heard in South Korea in the past, but now an ever growing number of students say that the presence of the U.S. Forces is the main cause of the territorial division, it said.

Though the U.S. Administration says it will not station U.S. Forces in a place where the United States is not welcomed, more than 40,000 U.S. troops are now present in South Korea, the radio pointed out.

Japanese Ministers Visit to War Shrine Decried
SK1808045788 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0446 GMT 18 Aug 88

[Text] Pyongyang August 18 (KCNA)—Eleven incumbent cabinet ministers of Japan including Minister of Finance Miyazawa visited the "Yasukuni Shrine" on August 15, the 43rd anniversary of the defeat of Japan, according to a report.

Minister of Posts and Telecommunications Nakayama openly declared that he paid his respects officially at the shrine in the capacity of state minister.

This vividly revealed the militarist expansionist desire of the Japanese reactionaries to race headlong along the road of overseas aggression following the bloody footprints of the defunct "Imperial Army."

The visit to the "Yasukuni Shrine" known as "symbol of militarism" by a group of Japanese cabinet members, who consoled the "souls" of the war criminals killed in overseas wars of aggression and prayed for them, was motivated by a sinister purpose of the Japanese reactionary ruling circles to justify the past criminal wars of aggression, far from drawing a lesson from them, and instigate the Japanese people to a new war of aggression by raising a militarist hurricane.

The Japanese reactionaries should lend an ear to the voice of the people and give up the anachronistic folly to revive the militarist ghosts.

Condolences Conveyed to Pakistani Embassy
SK1908112188 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1049 GMT 19 Aug 88

[Text] Pyongyang August 19 (KCNA)—Korean officials today visited the Pakistani Embassy here to mourn over the death of Pakistani President His Excellency Mohammad Ziaul Haq.

Among the mourners were Vice-President Pak Song-chol, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam, Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam, Chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries Yi Mong-ho and other officials concerned.

Also visiting the Pakistani Embassy were officials of the DPRK Central People's Committee, the Administration Council, the Ministry of People's Armed Forces, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Culture and Art, the Ministry of Foreign Trade, the Ministry of Post and Telecommunications, the Ministry of External Economic Affairs, the Ministry of Public Health, the Education Commission, the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, the Korean Social Scientists' Association, the General Bureau of Diplomatic Corps Affairs, the Korea-Pakistan Friendship Association, the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee and the Korea-Pakistan Friendship Pyongyang June 9 Yongbuk Girls' Senior Middle School.

Meanwhile, diplomatic envoys and embassy officials of different countries in Pyongyang visited the Pakistani Embassy to express condolences.

Dailies Mark Afghan Independence Day
SK1908110588 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1025 GMT 19 Aug 88

[Text] Pyongyang August 19 (KCNA)—The Korean people congratulate the Afghan people on the independence day and wish them successes in their future endeavours under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, says NODONG SINMUN today.

A signed article of NODONG SINMUN marking the independence day of Afghanistan notes that since the victory of the revolution the Afghan people have achieved many successes in various fields of social life. It goes on: The Afghan Government set forth the policy of national harmony and is striving for national unity, peace and stability. Afghanistan established diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level with the DPRK on December 26, 1973. The friendly and cooperative relations between the DPRK and Afghanistan develop favourably.

A signed article of MINJU CHOSON notes that the Korean people rejoice at the achievements made by the Afghan people in the building of a new society, overcoming many difficulties under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan.

Soviet Youth Art Troupe Performs at Kaesong
SK1908111088 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1044 GMT 16 Aug 88

[Text] Pyongyang August 19 (KCNA)—The Soviet Youth Art Troupe which came to Korea to participate in the second Korean-Soviet Friendship Youth Festival gave a performance in Kaesong.

Put on the stage are vocal and instrumental solos, dances, acrobatic and other colorful numbers.

The performance was acclaimed by the audience for having vividly showed the Soviet young people's ardent love for their country, their optimistic life and rich emotion.

They delighted the audience by excellently singing Korean songs.

The performance dropped the curtain with the song and dance "song of festival" reflecting the sentiments of fraternal friendship of the Soviet people and youth for the Korean people and youth.

A basket of flowers was presented to the artistes in congratulation of their successful performance.

Pak Song-chol, Others Meet PRC Guests
SK1908111488 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1047 GMT 19 Aug 88

[Text] Pyongyang August 19 (KCNA)—Vice-President Pak Song-chol met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of the Supreme People's Procuratorate of China headed by its Deputy Chief Procurator Feng Jinwen at the Mansudae Assembly Hall on August 19.

Present there were Kim Chang-uk, deputy procurator-general of the Central Public Procurators Office, and Zhang Tingyan, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang.

On the same day Vice-Premier Kim Pok-sin met and had a friendly talk at the Mansudae Assembly Hall with the friendship delegation of the Bank of China headed by Chairman of the Board of Directors and President of the bank Wang Deyan.

New Vietnamese Envoy Arrives in Pyongyang
SK1708104888 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1043 GMT 17 Aug 88

[Text] Pyongyang August 17 (KCNA)—Nguyen Van Trong, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam to Korea, arrived here today.

Senegalese Socialist Party Delegation Arrives
SK1908112488 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1053 GMT 19 Aug 88

[Text] Pyongyang August 19 (KCNA)—A delegation of the Senegalese Socialist Party [SSP] headed by Djibo Ka [name as received], member of the Political Bureau of the SSP Central Committee and national secretary in charge of international relations of the party, arrived

here today. It was met at the airport by Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and officials concerned Chong Song-nam and Chon Yon-ok.

Yi Kun-mo Meets With Egyptian Envoy
SK1808102188 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1013 GMT 18 Aug 88

[Text] Pyongyang August 18 (KCNA)—Yi Kun-mo, premier of the Administration Council, on August 18 met and conversed with Muhyi al-Din al-'Attar, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Arab Republic of Egypt to Korea, who paid a farewell call on him.

Party Officials Receive Foreign Guests
SK1708104488 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1041 GMT 17 Aug 88

[Text] Pyongyang August 17 (KCNA)—Vice-President Pak Song-chol on August 17 met and conversed with Muhyi al-Din al-'Attar, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Arab Republic of Egypt to Korea, who paid a farewell call on him, at the Mansudae Assembly Hall.

On the same day Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, separately met and conversed with the delegation of party workers of the political and ideological education department of the Popular Liberation Movement of Angola-Workers' party headed by Benisio Bareto Neto, deputy director of its department, and Muhyi al-Din al-'Attar, ambassador e.p. of the Arab Republic of Egypt to Korea, who paid a farewell call on him.

Foreign Delegations Arrive in Pyongyang
SK1908110888 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1043 GMT 19 Aug 88

[Text] Pyongyang August 19 (KCNA)—A delegation of the National Preparatory Committee of Czechoslovakia for the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students headed by Petro Churan, secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Youth Union of Czechoslovakia and a Senegalese Government economic delegation to participate in the first meeting of the joint committee between the Governments of Korea and Senegal arrived here today. A delegation for the study of the chuche idea of the National Autonomous University of Mexico arrived in Pyongyang on August 17.

Kim Il-song Sends Reply to Foreign Leaders
SK1808044588 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0432 GMT 18 Aug 88

[Text] Pyongyang August 18 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent messages to the party and state leaders of different countries in reply to

their messages on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle and the 35th anniversary of the victory of the Korean People in the fatherland liberation war.

The Republic of Vietnam; Najibullah, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and president of the Republic of Afghanistan; Mohamed Abdelaziz, president of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic and secretary general of the Polisario Front; Hafez al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic; Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the executive committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation and commander-in-chief of the Palestine Revolutionary Armed Forces; Muhammad Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt; Brigadier General Lansana Conte, president of the Military Committee of National Redressment and president and head of state of the Republic of Guinea; Major General Joao Bernardo Vieira, president of the State Council of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau; Didier Ratsiraka, President of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar; General Moussa Traore, general secretary of the Malian People's Democratic Union and president of the Republic of Mali; Joaquim Alberto Chissano, president of the Frelimo party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique; Major Pierre Buyoya, president and chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation of the Republic of Burundi; Captain Blaise Compaore, chairman of the People's Front and head of state and Government of Burkina Faso; France Albert Rene, president of the Republic of Seychelles; Colonel Denis Sassou Nguesso, chairman of the Central Committee of the Congolese Party of Labour and president and head of Government of the People's Republic of the Congo; General Gnassingbe Eyadema, president-founder of the Togolese People's Rally and president of the Republic of Togo; Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the MPLA-Workers' Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola; Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia and president and commander-in-chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia; and Daniel Ortega Saavedra, president of the Republic of Nicaragua.

In his reply messages President Kim Il-song expressed deep thanks to them for their wholehearted and warm congratulations and wishes and support to the struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle and the 35th anniversary of the victory of the Korean people in the fatherland liberation war.

He expressed the belief that the excellent fraternal relations of friendship and cooperation existing between the DPRK and these countries would continue to grow in strength and develop in the future.

World Festival Delegates To Visit Mt Myohyang
SK1808223988 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1501 GMT 18 Aug 88

[Text] Pyongyang August 18 (KCNA)—Mt. Myohyang is one of those that would be visited by participants in the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students.

It is some 150 kilometers away from Pyongyang.

The visitors may take car or train to get there.

The mountain has many famous peaks, the highest of which is Piro Peak 1,909 meters high. It also has many waterfalls.

Mt. Myohyang has long since been known as the most splendid of mountains of Korea, as it is not only as beautiful as Mt. Kungang well-known to the world but also grandiose.

There are the international friendship exhibition and cultural relics, national treasures, which show fine architectural skills of the ancestors of Korea.

There are modern hotels, holiday houses and other public service establishments.

The festival guests will visit the international friendship exhibition, in which there are exhibited precious gifts sent to the great leader President Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il by foreign party and state leaders, prominent figures of political and public circles and revolutionary people.

The Hyangsan Hotel of peculiar style will accommodate festival guests. The hotel has rooms of different sizes, restaurants and other excellent service facilities. There are other hotels.

The guests will enjoy a sightseeing of the superb scenic beauty of the mountain along the mountaineering path with a total length of about 60 kilometers.

Along the path there are 18 pavilions and 45 iron bridges, arch bridges and suspension bridges extending some 670 meters.

Preparations are being stepped up to fix up well the mountain so that festival guests might enjoy a pleasant mountaineering and rest.

During the Pyongyang festival, youth and students of the five continents of the world will have a better understanding of the brilliant history and national culture of Korea and witness the happy life of the Korean people, youth and students at Mt. Myohyang.

Foreign Press Reports Festival Preparations
SK1908050588 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0452 GMT 19 Aug 88

[Text] Pyongyang August 19 (KCNA)—Foreign papers reported the preparations for the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students.

The Ugandan paper THE GUIDE August 5 in an article headlined "Korea: Preparations for the Festival," Noted:

Preparations for colorful functions of the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students are successfully going on in Korea.

A large number of sports, cultural and service facilities are rising up in Kwangbok Street and other places of Pyongyang.

The Mongolian paper ZALUUCHUUDYN UNEN August 5 said that the Mongolian youth and students are actively pressing on the preparations to take part in the festival.

A recent issue of the Costa Rican paper LA LIBERTAD gave a detailed account of the preparations to participate in the festival stepped up by the national preparatory committee of Costa Rica.

Kim Chaek Stadium Completed in Campaign
SK1908050188 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0449 GMT 19 Aug 88

[Text] Pyongyang August 19 (KCNA)—The Kim Chaek Stadium has been completed in the current 200-day campaign.

The stadium with a plotage of 47,000 square meters and a total floor space of 25,000 square meters has made its appearance in Sinpyong-dong, Kim Chaek city, North Hamgyong Province. It has an accommodation capacity of 30,000.

Football, volleyball, basketball and other games can be played at a time in the stadium well furnished with training rooms of various sports, a dissemination room of sports science knowledge and service facilities.

A mass gymnastic display involving tens of thousands of performers can be staged there.

South Korea

Head Delegate Prepares for North-South Meeting

Expects Full-Dress Meeting

SK1808125288 Seoul Television Service in Korean
1100 GMT 18 Aug 88

[Text] [Anchorman Pak Song-pom] Preliminary contact for North-South parliamentary meeting is to be held at 1100 tomorrow at Panmunjom. Five-man delegations representing the parliaments of the North and the South will discuss convening a parliamentary conference at the contact tomorrow.

Reporter Cho Tal-hun has more:

[Begin Cho Tal-hun recording] Lawmaker Pak Chun-kyu, head of our side's delegation to the preliminary contact tomorrow, said at a press meeting today that since the North Korean side is showing sincerity about the meeting, he expects that a full-dress meeting will be held in Pyongyang before the end of this month following the preliminary meeting.

Delegation leader Pak Chun-kyu said that he will try to amply convey to the North Korean side the democratized political situation in the ROK at the scheduled preliminary contact and stressed that he will try to make the scheduled preliminary contact an opportunity for achieving the relaxation of tension and preserving peace by reopening the channel of dialogue between the North and the South and, going one step farther, an opportunity for eventually opening the first chapter that leads to reunification. [end recording]

[Begin Pak Chun-kyu recording] In my opinion, there is no reason why relations between the North and the South should remain the same as they were 40 years ago. Because I believe that our Korean people have become a little wiser and more resourceful than they were 40 years ago, I am convinced that the scheduled parliamentary meeting will be more productive than those we had 3 years ago and that all the blocked channels for dialogue will be reopened this time. [end recording]

[Begin Cho Tal-hun] Delegation leader Pak Chun-kyu said that the delegation, since it has heard in advance opinion from the government and the presidents of both the ruling and opposition parties and has coordinated the stand our side will take, the scheduled preliminary contact, unlike past events, will be freely conducted without need of directives from the government or parties. He also expected that issues related to the form of the full-dress talks and agenda items will also be easily settled provided the two sides compromise with sincerity. [end recording]

Sides Should 'Slough Off' Hostility

SK1908003188 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
19 Aug 88 p 2

[Text] Rep. Pak Chun-kyu, chief delegate to a preliminary contact for projected South-North parliamentary talks to be held at Panmunjom this morning, said yesterday he hopes that the projected meeting will serve as an occasion to bring about durable peace on the Korean peninsula and national unification in the long run.

Meeting reporters at his office, Pak said emphatically that the both sides should slough off the hostile attitude of the past and be conciliatory with each other.

Pak said he was optimistic about the holding of full-dress parliamentary talks before the Seoul Olympics which opens Sept. 17 in consideration of the favorable situation at home and abroad.

"I believe that both Koreas are compelled to hold the full-fledged meeting due to expectations of the Soviet Union and China as well as the pressure from people at home and abroad," he said.

Pak predicted that although the South and North have differences on some minor agenda, the gap in their positions will not be a stumbling stock for the talks.

The following are excerpts from an interview with Pak yesterday.

Question: How high are your expectations of success in the projected contact?

Answer: Indeed, our delegation is greatly anticipating the contact. Our society has seen much progress in democratization since the June 29 declaration by President No Tae-u last year. The Communist bloc, including the Soviet Union and China, are seeking an open-door policy. I believe that North Korea has also changed much. I hope that both sides will be ready to accept each other so that dialogue proceeds smoothly. Both Koreas should abandon animosity of the past.

Q: How did you prepare for the contact?

A: We did not consult about our position with the government as in the past, although we were provided with the minutes and other documents of past talks for study. Our government has taken the attitude it is worthwhile accepting Pyongyang's opinion as much as possible. Instead of consultation with the administration, I have gathered views from the political parties in meetings with their leaders.

Q: Aren't there many differences in the agenda proposed by the both sides?

A: I think there will be no big trouble if we do our best with sincerity. The North has informed us of its intention to accommodate to the agenda which we presented. Pyongyang has suggested that a non-aggression pact between the South and the North be initialed in the parliamentary talks. We don't want to have the talks stalled because of that issue, although we believe that the parliament must not handle diplomatic activities. I will do my utmost to persuade the North into taking part in the Seoul Olympics so as to make the Olympics a festival of peace and the whole of mankind.

Q: How will you operate the delegation?

A: In the past days, the chief delegate has been the major actor in South-North talks. But I will let our delegates positively speak at the conference so as to show the northern delegation the nature of democracy.

South To Propose Talks for 28 August

SK1908003588 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
19 Aug 88 p 2

[Text] Seoul will propose that a main parliamentary conference be held in Pyongyang on Aug. 28 with the attendance of 25 delegates from each side, political sources said yesterday.

The proposal will be put forward in a preliminary contact at the North Korean-built Tongil-gak at the truce village of Panmunjom today.

Five senior Assemblymen will represent the Seoul parliament in today's meeting, the first formal gathering in two years and eight months following Pyongyang's unilateral cut of South-North dialogue channels.

They are leader Pak Chun-kyu, Yi Han-tong, Kim Pong-ho, Pak Kwan-yong and Kim Yong-hwan.

Their five-member northern counterparts will be headed by Chon Kum-chol, representative of the Supreme People's Assembly, according to North Korean reports. But he was not listed as a member of the eighth Assembly, South Korean parliamentary officials have charged.

Seoul will propose five issues for the agenda of the general talk such as the Olympics, exchanges of personnel and materials, resumption of previous talks, holding of a summit meeting and a non-aggression pact.

Priority will go to the Olympic question in an attempt to draw Pyongyang athletes to Seoul stadiums, the sources said.

The agenda, venue, timing and the scope of participants is to be decided on in the one-day initial contact.

The North insists on the holding of a joint full-house forum of both legislatures, while the South prefers a talk between smaller-sized missions for a "more fruitful outcome."

Only the largest opposition Party for Peace and Democracy once favored the Pyongyang-offered full-member session but it conceded to the position of the three other parties.

The five-man South Korean delegation discussed with relevant government officials yesterday to determine its posture for the forthcoming main conference.

Mission chief Pak Chun-kyu has had a series of talks with ruling and opposition parties leaders to hear their views on what are regarded as sensitive matters, the sources said.

He told reporters he is convinced that a main parliamentary conference will be held before the Olympic Games.

"Both the South and the North have to convene a main conference before the Olympics, judging from domestic and international situations. China and the Soviet Union are also expecting it," he said.

"We will make every effort to help Northerners take part in the Seoul Games," he said, adding that he is optimistic about the result of today's meeting.

'Great Differences' Seen in Positions in Talks

Preliminary Contact Held

SK1908044088 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean
0200 GMT 19 Aug 88

[Text] A preliminary contact for North-South parliamentary talks was held at the Tongil-gak in the North Korean area of Panmunjom at 1100 today. Reporter Kim Chun-sop reports on this:

[Kim Chun-sop] Today's meeting between the delegates from the North and South is the first North-South contact in 2 years and 8 months since the 10th North-South Red Cross talks were held on 5 December 1985, and it is the first meeting between North and South politicians in 2 years and 11 months, since September 1985.

Today's preliminary contact was attended by five delegates from each side: DJP National Assemblyman Pak Chun-kyu, head of the delegates; National Assemblymen Yi Han-tong, Kim Pong-ho, Pak Kwan-yong, and Kim Yong-hwan from our side; WPK SPA Deputy Chon Kum-chol, head of the delegates, and An Pyong-su, Yi Tong-chol, Yi Chu-ung, and Pak Mun-chan from the North Korean side.

At today's preliminary contact, Pak Chun-kyu, head of our delegation, in his keynote speech, proposed that the form of the North-South parliamentary meeting be talks between representatives, that the delegations be formed with 20 representatives, 40 support personnel, and 50 reporters from each side, and that the head of the representatives be a senior assemblyman designated by the chairman of each side.

At the same time, Pak Chun-kyu, head of our delegation, also proposed that the North-South parliamentary talks discuss five agenda items, including the question of North Korean athletes' participation in the 24th Olympic Games in Seoul, the question of promoting North-South human and material exchanges and cooperation, the question of advising on the conclusion of a nonaggression agreement between the authorities of the North and South, and the question of advising on the convocation of North-South summit talks.

Pak Chun-kyu also proposed that the first-round North-South parliamentary talks be held in Pyongyang this month and the second-round talks in Seoul in October, and that the duration of the stay be 3 nights and 4 days.

In addition, as for the procedure of the visits to the North and South, individual security, the procedure of transit at Panmunjom, the stay, and the schedule of talks, and other procedures, Pak Chun-kyu proposed that precedents of the past visits to the North and South be followed but that related specific issues be discussed and decided by a working-level person selected from each side.

Pak Chun-kyu stressed that the way that the two sides can cooperate with one another on the occasion of the Olympics is that the North Korean athletes participate in the Seoul Olympics along with our athletes. He said that our side will keep the door for participation open for the North Korean side immediately before the opening of the Olympics.

Today's contact began at around 1058, a little earlier than the scheduled time of 1100 [0100 GMT], when the delegates of the two sides took seats at the meeting table. The delegates of the two sides were seated on each side of the large table in the center of the room, and Pak Chun-kyu, head of the delegates of our side, and Chon Kum-chol, head of the North Korean delegates, exchanged greetings. Then, after exchanging conversations on the weather for a while, the meeting began with the introduction of delegations and the exchange of credentials.

In the introduction of delegations, the North Korean side briefly mentioned only the names of their parties and their names. Meanwhile, our delegates specifically introduced their constituencies and even their past and present occupations, thus showing contrasts.

Tongil-gak, where the preliminary contact was held today, is a building which the North Korean side built in August 1985. It is the building that the North Korean side built in an area 50 meters from the left of Panmungak on the North Korean side at Panmunjom, as a larger building than our House of Peace after it had been built by our side next to Freedom House in Panmunjom in June 1980 in preparation for the North-South premiers' talks in June 1980. The building is located in the area about 200 meters from Freedom House on our side.

Second Round Set for 20 August

SK1908050288 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean
0400 GMT 19 Aug 88

[Excerpt] The first-round North-South preliminary contact held in Panmunjom today for North-South parliamentary talks ended at around 1346 after deciding to meet again at 1100 [0100 GMT] tomorrow [20 August] at the House of Peace in our area in Panmunjom, because the North Korean side insisted on a joint meeting in discussing the form of the meeting and, thus, there was a great difference between the two sides over the character of talks and the composition of delegations. [passage omitted]

No Agreement Reached in Talks

SK1908061788 Seoul YONHAP in English 0607 GMT
19 Aug 88

[Text] Panmunjom, South Korea, Aug. 19 (YONHAP)—Delegates of South and North Korea met for the first time in nearly three years Friday to clear the way for inter-Korean parliamentary talks but failed to reach any substantial agreement.

After almost three hours of discussions on the format and agenda of the proposed full-dress parliamentary talks, five lawmakers representing each side agreed only to resume their meeting here at 11 a.m. Saturday.

In the meeting held at the North Korean building in this truce village, South Korean delegates proposed that the parliamentary talks be held in the form of a meeting between 20 representatives of each side's parliament with 40 assistants and 50 reporters from each side attending.

The Southern delegates suggested that the first full-dress meeting be held in Pyongyang this month and the second meeting in Seoul in October.

The North Korean delegates, however, repeated their call for a meeting of all lawmakers and 50 delegates of political parties and social organizations from each side and proposed that the first meeting take place in Pyongyang on Aug. 26.

The two sides also disagreed on the agenda of the proposed full-scale talks as the Northern side demanded that it include co-hosting of the Olympic games and a

joint declaration of a non-aggression pact while Southern counterpart called for North Korea's participation in the Olympic games in Seoul and for an inter-Korean summit meeting.

In his keynote speech before the discussions, South Korean chief delegate Pak Chun-kyu expressed regret that North Korea has not yet announced its participation in the Seoul Olympics with the games to open in less than a month.

Our side will keep the door open until the last minute for your side's participation and will guarantee the utmost safety and convenience throughout the games period if your side expresses an intention to take part in the Seoul games, he said.

Regarding the North Korean demand to co-host the games, Pak said even the South Korean offer made in the past inter-Korean sports talks held in Lausanne, Switzerland, to hold several Olympic events in North Korea has become difficult to realize with two weeks left before the deadline for final entry submission.

Pak said the signing of a non-aggression pact should be left to government authorities of the two sides, contending that the proposal for discussions on such a matter was basically aimed at providing a practical system to build mutual trust, ease tension and prevent the recurrence of war between the two sides.

In order to resolve the important pending issues like the non-aggression pact, which needs political decisions, an inter-Korean summit meeting should be held as soon as possible, he said.

Pak also called for the resumption of inter-Korean Red Cross talks and economic talks which have been discontinued since 1986, saying that it is an urgent task for the inter-Korean parliamentary talks to discuss the promotion of mutual cooperation and personnel and material exchanges between the two sides for the sake of recovering national homogeneity and ending distrust.

Poll Shows Trust in Success of Olympics

SK1908012088 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean
18 Aug 88 p 1

[Text] It is reported that the majority of the people believe in the success of the Seoul Olympics and have the view that the continuous call for North Korea's participation is desirable.

According to the results of a telephone poll of 1,000 men and women above the age of 20 throughout the country, conducted by Chungang VSP, an annex poll organization of CHUNGANG ILBO, 70.2 percent of the respondents noted that the Seoul Olympics would be successful while only 2.2 percent said that the Seoul Olympics would fail.

However, 56.9 percent of the respondents showed a positive response to the security issue, which will be a key factor deciding the success of the Seoul Olympics, and those who were concerned with or showed a skeptical response to the security issue were as many as 33.1 percent.

Concerning the issue of North Korea's participation, 40.1 percent of the respondents expressed the position of continuously calling for North Korea's participation even though South Korea does not necessarily make a concession to North Korea's demands. In addition, 24.8 percent showed an active opinion stating that even though South Korea must make a concession, it should continuously call for North Korea's participation and 28.1 percent expressed a negative view that since the nonparticipation [of North Korea] is almost certain, raising this issue is no longer necessary.

The view that the Seoul Olympics will contribute to improving the relations with the communist bloc is 63.7 percent and the opinion revealing that the Olympics will not exert any significant influence over the improvement of relations is 14.2 percent.

In the meantime, 2.1 percent of the respondents stated that the Olympics would aggravate the relations [with the communist bloc].

Soviet Consular Group Arrives 18 August

SK1808232888 Seoul YONHAP in English
2324 GMT 18 Aug 88

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 19 (YONHAP)—A six-member Soviet consular group, which will carry out consular responsibilities for the Soviet Olympic contingent and tourists before and during the Seoul Olympics, arrived in Seoul Thursday afternoon.

The group, led by Leonid Aleksandrovich Osinkin, a counselor at the Soviet Foreign Ministry, will stay in Seoul until Oct. 10, a spokesman for the Korean Foreign Ministry said Friday.

The Soviet consular group, marking the first such visit since World War II, comprises four diplomats and two administrative officials.

They reportedly plan to set up their temporary consular office at the Sheraton Walker Hill Hotel in eastern Seoul.

International Bodies Used for Bloc Investment

SK1908044188 Seoul YONHAP in English
0152 GMT 19 Aug 88

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 19 (YONHAP)—South Korea will push ahead with investment in such nations as China and East European countries with the assistance of international organizations, government sources said Thursday.

Officials of economic ministries decided to use the economic and social commission for Asia and the Pacific to make inroads into China, while using the General Agreement on Tariff and Trade, the Customs Cooperation Council and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization into such European nations as Hungary where the Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry recently entered.

Meanwhile, the government, in a departure from its original plan, will not permit to acquire real estate in foreign nations for children studying abroad and for individual investment. It will, however, allow investment in real estate and the purchase of residential and office buildings for business purposes, while residents in foreign countries will be allowed to buy real estate for residential purposes, not for investment, with permission of the governor of the Bank of Korea, according to the sources.

The officials also decided to permit overseas investment in all industries except those which pose a threat to Korea's economy or the national prestige. The government has so far allowed overseas investment in some industries which the government encouraged.

The finance ministry will strengthen financial support to companies which invest in specified countries, while the Overseas Investment Information Center will be established on Sept. 1 in the Export-Import Bank of Korea.

Officials of the Economic Planning Board, finance, trade and industry, energy and resources, construction, labor affairs, transportation, and agriculture, forestry and fisheries ministries participated in the meeting, the sources said.

No Expresses Condolences on Zia's Death
SK1908012588 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 19 Aug 88 p 1

[Text] President No Tae-u has sent a message to Ghulam Ishaq Khan, chairman of the Pakistani Senate, expressing his condolences over the death of President Ziaul Haq.

No said, "I was deeply shocked and most saddened to learn of the tragic news of the untimely passing of His Excellency President Ziaul Haq."

"On behalf of the government and the people of the Republic of Korea, I hasten to express to your government and through you to the bereaved family our profound sympathy and condolences over the irreparable loss of this great statesman, who dedicated his life to the great country of Pakistan and who did so much in furthering the friendly ties between our two countries," No said.

Meanwhile, Minister of Foreign Affairs Choe Kwang-su left here yesterday for Islamabad to attend the funeral ceremonies for the late Pakistani President Ziaul Haq slated for Aug. 20.

Justice Ministry Notes Block of Illegal Entries
SK1908000788 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 19 Aug 88 p 3

[Text] The Ministry of Justice announced yesterday it has blocked the entry of three Japanese Red Army members and two other terrorist suspects who attempted to sneak into the country this year.

According to the ministry, from January through July 21 foreigners were deported on charges of entering Korea with fake passports or visas.

The ministry also issued deportation orders to 47 other foreigners accused of working here illegally, and 69 others were requested to leave the country.

In addition, 2,458 foreign nationals were notified of violations of the Immigration Control Laws, because they stayed here beyond the approved period.

As of Wednesday, meanwhile, foreign tourists visiting Korea without visas are allowed to stay up to 30 days during the Olympic period.

Normally, most tourists can visit Korea for 15 days without visas.

The step will remain in force until Nov. 2, the ministry said.

Japanese tourists can visit Korea without entry visas, as long as they travel in groups of 10 or more. Until now, all Japanese travelers coming to Korea, except Cheju Island, have been required to obtain visas.

During the Aug. 17-Nov. 2 period, all Olympic athletes and sports officials are allowed to enter the country, if they hold an identification card issued by the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee.

According to the ministry, members of artistic troupes from countries with no diplomatic relations with Korea will be granted entry permits by Korea's diplomatic missions overseas. Normally, they have to gain approval from the Justice Ministry.

Beef Import Talks With New Zealand Begin
SK1908010788 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
19 Aug 88 p 6

[Text] The government started two-days of talks with New Zealand here yesterday over the import of beef from New Zealand.

New Zealand has already filed a suit against Korea with the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), complaining that the Korean government ruled out New Zealand in the resumption of beef imports.

The government resumed the import of beef on July 26 due to mounting pressure from the United States which has been suffering a chronic deficit in trade with Korea.

In the first day meeting, the Korean side called upon New Zealand to withdraw its suit lodged with the GATT, explaining to the New Zealand delegation difficulties in the domestic livestock industry over the resumption of beef imports.

Aviation Agreement With Australia Finalized
SK1908070188 Seoul YONHAP in English
0619 GMT 19 Aug 88

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 19 (YONHAP)—South Korea and Australia have decided to hold a working-level meeting this year to conclude an aviation agreement for opening flight services by Korean Air to Australia and Qantas Airways to Korea.

The decision came at a meeting between trade and industry minister An Pyong-hwa and Australian Minister for Trade Negotiations Michael Duffy held in Canberra on Aug. 17-18.

Also at the meeting, Australia continued to urge Korea to liberalize beef imports, while Korea said it would be more desirable to resolve the matter through bilateral discussions rather than arbitration by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

An left for Australia on Aug. 13 and is scheduled to return home Sunday.

Videotape Makers Consider Dumping Charges
SK1908005788 Seoul YONHAP in English
0018 GMT 19 Aug 88

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 19 (YONHAP)—Korean videotape makers are considering raising the export prices of their products following advanced countries' recent import regulatory moves aimed at their products, the Electronic Industries Association of Korea said Friday.

The European Community (EC), in a move to impose anti-dumping duties on Korean videotapes, conducted an investigation here in June into four leading Korean exporters—Saehan Media Corp., Sunkyoung Chemical Ltd. (SKC), Goldstar Co. and Kolon Industries, Inc.

The EC, which has recently begun probes into Korean manufacturers' locally incorporated firms in Europe, is expected to impose provisional anti-dumping duties on Korean videotapes, according to the association.

The investigations followed allegations by videotape makers in European countries that Korean videotape makers were shipping their products at a dumping rate as high as 83 percent.

The association also said that Australia plans to send an investigation team to Seoul next month to determine whether Korean videotape exporters are dumping their products.

Korea shipped a total of 271 million units of videotapes last year, including 100 million units to EC countries and four million units to Australia. The annual production capacity of Korean videotape makers amounts to some 388 million units.

Trade-Industry, Finance Battle Over Tariffs
SK1908005988 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
19 Aug 88 p 6

[Text] The Trade-Industry and Finance Ministries are at loggerheads over the abolition of a tariff reduction system which has been applied to the import of machinery, electronics and facilities mainly related with the defense industry.

Since 1974, 123 machinery items, 264 electronic products and 155 defense industry-related goods have been subject to a reduction of between 60 and 90 percent in the payment of customs duties on importation.

First of all, the Finance Ministry has decided to abolish the tariffs deduction system from next year on the grounds that preference for specific industries is contrary to the principles of equilibrium in the management of the customs duty system.

However, the ministry is preparing steps for the collection of customs duties on a total of 542 items which will be exempt from reduction of tariff rates for five years on an installment basis.

Its steps are considered impossible except for some 10 items including laser and X-ray-related equipment as the reduction of tariff rates on the 542 products earlier than scheduled would trigger difficulties in the administration of the present customs duty system.

On the other hand, the Trade-Industry Ministry is arguing that it is inevitable to provide customs duty favors and other incentives to such futuristic high-tech industries characterized by technology intensiveness.

In this context, the ministry demanded that the tariffs reduction system for the import of semiconductors, computers, aircraft, communications equipment, automotive parts and new materials should be extended until 1991.

Noting that the localization of such products is difficult in addition to their strong impact on domestic industries, the ministry said that a tariff cut of about 70 percent should be imposed on their imports until 1991 on a temporary basis.

It also maintained that the abolition of the customs duty reduction system for specific industries would impede the development of technology-intensive industries which will play the leading role in the future.

The ministry, especially, insisted that the payment of customs duties on an installment basis for the import of those items whose localization is hard to realize should be extended to 10 years at least.

Opposition To Legislate Prisoner Release Bill

SK1908010988 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
19 Aug 88 p 2

[Text] The three opposition parties have agreed to legislate a special bill in the regular Assembly session to pave the way for the release of all political prisoners.

The agreement was reached Wednesday night when chairmen of the human rights committees of the three parties met.

The opposition move followed its conclusion that the government did not take any measures for release of political detainees on Aug. 15, which was the nation's 43rd Independence Day.

Kim Tae-chung, Kim Yong-sam Rivalry Continues

SK1908002388 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES
in English 19 Aug 88 p 2

[By staff reporter Yi Chang-sop]

[Text] Opposition leaders Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam are moving their rivalry overseas with overlapped travel abroad signaling that domestic politics will enter a cooling-off period through early October when the Seoul Olympics closes.

Kim Yong-sam is now half way through his seven-day visit to Tokyo while his rival Kim Tae-chung lands in Manila today on a five-day visit.

A coincidence or not, the overlapping of the overseas trip by the two Kims eloquently symbolizes their long-sanding rivalry, which dates back to as early as the 1960s.

Kim Tae-chung finds a special meaning in his trip to Manila because President Corazon Aquino is the widow of his long-time friend, Ninoy Aquino. It is his first overseas trip since his return home in 1985 from his self-exile in the United States.

President Aquino will meet Kim twice during his short stay, honoring Kim with the "Freedom Fighter" medal. Kim will be the first person ever to be decorated with the newly-inaugurated medal.

The main purpose of Kim's trip is to attend a ceremony inaugurating the "Ninoy" Aquino Foundation. Established in honor of the assassinated Filipino opposition leader, the foundation will honor young Asians contributing to promotion of peace in the Asia every year.

Aides say that the PPD president will not touch on sensitive domestic issues in Manila. He has often criticized Korean politicians for making a fuss overseas.

It was at Manila that Yun Kil-chung, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, caught the headlines in domestic newspapers with an "unexpected" suggestion of the need for constitutional revision to introduce the parliamentary government system.

Kim Chong-pil, president of the New Democratic Republican Party, also made public his strong support for the cabinet-type government system while traveling in the United States recently.

Highlight of Kim's Manila trip will be his formal proposal to form a consultative council among democratic parties in Asia. His suggestion will serve to reshape his image as a moderate and international politician.

En route home, Kim will make a brief four-hour stop-over in Tokyo. His official schedule does not indicate what Kim will do and whom he will meet during his stay in Tokyo, where he was kidnapped and brought back to Seoul by secret agents 15 years ago.

Kim reportedly plans to take a rest at a hotel just outside the Narita Airport but his aides keep silent about anything more specific that Kim will do there.

Kim Yong-sam is now visiting Tokyo at the invitation of the Japan Correspondents Club. Kim's "multi-purpose" trip, however, was arranged in haste, only a few days ahead of Kim Tae-chung's scheduled visit there.

As a likely challenger for the presidency in 1992, Kim Yong-sam will try to highlight his special interest toward cultivating normal relationship with the Communist giants, the Soviet Union and China.

Kim may declare the dawning of new detente era in East Asia and reaffirm his assertion that Korea will play a lading and positive role to shape the new era, aides say.

During his trip, Kim will meet Japanese Premier Noboru Takeshita, Japan Socialist Party President Takako Doi and other leaders in the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, just as Kim Chong-pil did one week before.

By the time Kim Yong-sam returns home, Seoul will be in the midst of full preparations for the Seoul Olympics and he will seek strategies for the post-Olympic politics. Just one day before his departure, Kim told his deputies to make perfect preparations for the activities of the Assembly special panels, expected to get back into full gear after the Olympics.

The fact that Kim Yong-sam hastily arranged his visit to Tokyo immediately after Kim Tae-chung announced his trip to Manila, well illustrates his permanent consciousness of rivalry with Kim Tae-chung.

Anyway, the coincidence of the two Kim's travel abroad indicates that they will continue their rivalry during the Olympic period even though they may agree on a "political cease-fire" with the ruling camp.

Kim Chong-pil Repeats Need for Cabinet System
SK1908001188 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 19 Aug 88 p 2

[From the "Out and About" column: "Kim Chong-pil's Input"]

[Text] The time has come to discuss a parliamentary cabinet system, though the system may not be instigated in the immediate future, Kim Chong-pil, president of the NDRP, said Wednesday.

Upon arrival at Kimpo International Airport from a 20-day visit to the United States and Japan, Kim said everyone should study which system is better for genuine democracy in Korea.

Deliberations should be made to determine whether the system is suitable for Korea, which has a different historical and political background from Western countries with direct presidential election systems.

Kim Tae-chung Urged To Reveal Information
SK1908004788 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
19 Aug 88 p 2

[Text] Government Administration Minister Kim Yong-kap yesterday asked Kim Tae-chung, president of the major opposition Party for Peace and Democracy, to make public the "information" the opposition leader claimed he had obtained with regard to Minister Kim's controversial remarks about a possible constitutional revision after the Olympics.

Meeting with reporters at his office, the minister urged Kim Tae-chung to reveal the information in detail before the PPD president leaves for the Philippines for a five-day official visit today.

"If he fails to reveal the so-called information, or if his information turns out to be a lie, the opposition leader should make a formal apology to the people," Minister Kim insisted.

Kim Tae-chung earlier said that he had obtained reliable information that Minister Kim met with several influential Army generals based in Seoul before the minister told reporters about the need for a constitutional amendment to empower the president to disband the Assembly.

Minister Kim claimed that such remarks of the PPD leader were "100-percent groundless." He demanded that Kim Tae-chung make public the list of the Army generals whom he insisted Minister Kim had met.

Cardinal Seeks Accelerated Democratic Reforms
SK1908012388 Seoul YONHAP in English
0052 GMT 19 Aug 88

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 19 (YONHAP)—The top leader of South Korea's Roman Catholic Church called on the nation Thursday to accelerate its democratic reforms at the same rate as students move toward leftism.

Stephen Cardinal Kim Su-hwan told a meeting of a senior journalists' fraternity that leftism will fade away when the students witness democratic reforms.

If there are deep-rooted communists among the students, it would be an idea for the government leaders to allow them to go to North Korea and experience communism for themselves for one or two months, he said.

In a two-hour meeting of the Kwanhun Club, the cardinal said that to realize democratization, the country needs politicians whom the people can trust. We need politicians who can throw away their political ambition toward power and think of their service to the people first.

The cardinal, who serves as the archbishop of the Seoul diocese as well as acting archbishop of the Pyongyang diocese, welcomed the recent moves toward reunification as fortunate.

The cardinal suggested that the leaders of both South and North Korea disregard their vested powers and produce ideas acceptable to each side.

For more efficient efforts for the improvement of inter-Korean relations, private-level contacts should be made possible with the government's consent, he said.

Disclosing that one of his church's priests visited Pyongyang for 11 days in June last year to attend a meeting there, the cardinal said his church will actively seek contacts with North Korea and willingly offer economic aid if the North needs such assistance.

Strictly speaking, there is no church yet in North Korea. But it is true that they organized a Catholic Believers Association. Even though they are controlled by the Communist Party and there is a danger of being used by the party, we are ready to make contacts and are willing to help if they need economic aid, he said.

Concerning the current domestic political situation, which he evaluated as affirmative in general, the cardinal demanded that the government release prisoners of conscience and abolish or revise laws containing poisonous elements such as the national security law, social safety law, and labor laws.

The cardinal also said the ongoing probes by special National Assembly committees into alleged corruption during the government of former President Chon Tu-hwan as well as the government and military actions in the 1980 Kwangju civil uprising should overcome the dimension of punishment and retaliation to be a turning point for reconciliation and forgiveness.

In addition, the cardinal, who has been critical of the government of former President Chon, said he recognizes No Tae-u as president. I believe President No will lead the nation with a determination for democratization.

2 Students Arrested for Showing Pro-North Films
SK1908001588 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 19 Aug 88 p 3

[Text] Inchon—Two students were arrested yesterday on charges of showing a slide film praising north Korea to a group of workers.

Police arrested Pak In-kyu, 25, a Seoul National University student on leave of absence, and Choe Yong-chin, 26, a sociology graduate of the state-run university, on charges of violating the tough National Security Law.

Pak and Choe are charged with showing 35 employees of Roi Co. in Hyosong-dong, Puk-gu, a slide show and video tapes about the foiled June 10 inter-Korean students talks and praising north Korea, a Pupyong Police Station spokesman said.

Police are investigating how they obtained the films.

Burma

BSPP Committee, Assembly Hold Meetings

'Unannounced' Meeting Held

BK1908005288 Bangkok Domestic Service in English
0000 GMT 19 Aug 88

[Text] The Central Committee of Burma's ruling Socialist Party gathered for an unannounced meeting yesterday amid hectic efforts to settle the country's leadership crisis. Party sources in Rangoon said the policy-making body of the Burma Socialist Program Party was preparing for party and parliamentary sessions today to choose a successor to Sein Lwin, who (?stepped) down last Friday after a bloody national insurrection. Diplomats contacted in Rangoon said there were no signs of agreement among the 280 top party members on the candidate who can both enjoy the trust of the secretive, isolated leadership and inspire the trust of the Burmese people.

Troops Guard Building

BK1908052588 Hong Kong AFP in English 0514 GMT
19 Aug 88

[Text] Bangkok, Aug 19 (AFP)—Troops Friday were guarding the parliament building where delegates of Burma's ruling party were scheduled to be meeting to choose a new president, Rangoon-based diplomats said.

Hardliner Sein Lwin had resigned last Friday, 17 days after becoming president, in the face of massive street demonstrations.

The Central Committee of the Burma Socialist Programme Party (BSPP) had been scheduled to meet earlier in the day, ahead of the delegates' meeting to choose a new president.

It could not be confirmed whether either meeting had yet taken place, said the diplomats, adding that such secrecy was normal in Burma, which has been under closed, socialist rule since 1962.

Rangoon was calm Friday, said the diplomats reached from Bangkok, but there were massive demonstrations in two northern cities Thursday and calls by journalists, writers and politicians for an end to the country's rigid one-party system.

Demonstrations were continuing Friday in Mandalay, 600 kilometers (370 miles) north of Rangoon, said the diplomats, reached from Bangkok.

(Residents of Rangoon said late Thursday that the call for a referendum on a multi-party system had emerged as the dominant demand of the protestors, whose ranks have swelled from students, monks and workers to the middle and professional classes.)

(The residents said the streets of the capital remained largely quiet Thursday save for a mass rally at the city's General Hospital where protestors called for democracy.)

The BSPP meeting followed a closed-door meeting in Rangoon Thursday of the BSPP's 17-member Politburo, at which reliable sources said the leadership question would be discussed.

Analysts here have said the BSPP is faced with trying to find a leader both acceptable to the protestors and to the army and party leadership.

Several names have been mentioned by Rangoon-based diplomats as possible candidates including Prime Minister U Tun Tin, concurrently finance minister, and Attorney General Maung Maung.

Most of the diplomats have said however that they believe the demonstrators would not accept top posts being given to Vice President Aye Ko and Kyaw Htin, secretary general of the State Council, because of their close identification with Mr. Sein Lwin.

Maung Maung Elected Chairman

BK1908065588 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
0630 GMT 19 Aug 88

[Text] The 11th meeting of the Burma Socialist Program Party [BSPP] Central Committee was held this morning at 0830 in the conference hall of the People's Assembly Building in Rangoon.

The Central Committee members elected Dr Maung Maung, member of the Central Executive Committee, as presiding chairman. U Thein Ngwe, secretary of the Central Committee Headquarters, officiated as secretary of the meeting.

The secretary of the meeting first declared the 11th meeting of the Central Committee open and valid.

Next, U Aye Ko, party general secretary, explained the short- and long-term tasks that need to be done in the implementation of changes to the state economic policies and guidelines. The report was put on record by the Central Committee meeting.

Then, Thura U Kyaw Htin, joint general secretary, reported about the resignation of U Sein Lwin as party chairman and from the Central Committee. This was approved by the Central Committee.

Later, U Htwe Han, secretary of the party Central Committee headquarters, reported about the elections to be held to the Central Executive Committee. Next, U Tun Yi, chairman of the Elections Supervisory Commission, reported about the elections program.

Central Committee members later elected Dr Maung Maung, member of the Central Executive Committee, as the chairman.

Next, U Aung Thein, secretary of the party Central Committee headquarters, reported about a vacant seat in the Central Executive Committee. Central Committee members then decided on the matter.

Later, U Nyein Maung, secretary of the party Central Committee headquarters, reported about the matters concerning the People's Assembly. Central Committee members voted on the matters.

After the announcement and endorsement of the resolutions passed at the meeting, Dr Maung Maung, chairman of the Burma Socialist Program Party Central Committee, delivered a closing speech.

The meeting ended successfully in the morning.

Maung Maung Elected President

*BK1908095088 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
0937 GMT 19 Aug 88*

[Text] The extraordinary session of the Fourth People's Assembly of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma held this morning in the conference hall of the People's Assembly elected Dr Maung Maung, representative from Mandalay division's Mandalay northeast constituency-1, as chairman of the State Council and president of the state, and U Thaung Tin, representative from Rangoon division's Twante constituency-2, as chairman of the Council of People's Attorneys.

Maung Maung Promises Reform

*OW1908155588 Tokyo KYODO in English 1536 GMT
19 Aug 88*

[Text] Rangoon, Aug. 19 KYODO—Newly appointed Burmese leader Maung Maung, in a nationally broadcast address here Friday, promised to deal with mounting internal turmoil by forming an advisory commission to gauge public opinion on the issue of reforms.

Maung Maung, 63, a close confidant of veteran leader Ne Win and a former judge, made the speech over the state-run radio and television just hours after he was named to fill the vacated posts of president of the socialist country and chairman of its sole political party.

He also issued an appeal to Burmese citizens to remain calm and support the new government as it undertakes economic and political reforms to bring the economically depressed country out of its troubles.

Meanwhile, dissident student leaders rejected Maung Maung's selection and called for a nationwide strike Saturday to press for the government to introduce democratic reforms and bring to an end 26 years of military-dominated autocratic rule.

The party's choice of a civilian lawyer who is perceived as a moderate came as a surprise to many Burma-observers, who had expected the leadership role to go to another Army general.

Ne Win, who took power in a 1962 coup, stepped down on July 23 in favor of military strongman Sein Lwin, who ruled for only 17 days before bowing to massive public pressure and resigning on August 12.

Maung Maung was chosen as chairman of the Burma Socialist Program Party (BSPP) at an emergency meeting of the party's Central Committee. He was subsequently appointed as Burmese president at a separate session of the People's Assembly.

The 11-member commission, headed by Chief Justice Tin Aung Hein, has been ordered to report on calls for reform by the end of September in time for deliberations in the People's Assembly, Burma's parliament, which is scheduled to open in October.

Maung Maung made no mention in his address about acceding to student demands for a multiparty political system.

Demonstrations calling for political reform continued unabated in the capital earlier Friday while the selection of Maung Maung was under way.

An estimated 10,000 people rallied in front of the centrally located Rangoon General Hospital, the scene of previous large-scale rallies, and made vociferous calls for reforms.

By evening, however, calm returned to the city, as citizens appeared to be coolly contemplating the future.

The military has mobilized some 30,000 security personnel and stationed them at strategic points around the capital in an effort to restore stability to the usually tranquil city. Heavy armaments such as antitank rocket batteries have been set up and armed personnel carriers and tanks are reported to have been seen.

In Mandalay, Burma's second-largest city 600 kilometers north of Rangoon, over 100,000 dissidents continued a demonstration which had gained force the previous day. The crowd included a number of government employees, university professors, and physicians.

Former leader Ne Win resigned to take responsibility for the economic woes that observers say contributed to the nationwide uprisings. Antigovernment demonstrations swelled when Sein Lwin, an ex-general with a notorious reputation for heavy-handedness, was selected as his successor.

Maung Maung, a European-trained lawyer, is considered to be relatively untainted by the ruthless suppression of student demonstrations carried out by security forces under orders from Sein Lwin.

His civilian-status and moderate image, however, have apparently not been enough to win him instant acceptance from antigovernment demonstrators.

Maung Maung served as legal adviser to Ne Win, under whom he also served as justice minister and chief justice. Maung Maung was appointed to the post of attorney general only last month.

Maung Maung studied law at universities in Britain and the Netherlands, later teaching the subject at Burma's Rangoon University and Yale University in the United States, where he received a doctorate.

Two years after becoming a member of the BSPP's Central Committee in 1972, Maung Maung gained a seat on the State Council.

He entered the party's powerful Central Executive Committee in 1977, a post from which he resigned in 1985. Maung Maung was considered to be Burma's fifth-ranked leader during his years on the committee.

AFP on New Party Chairman

*BK1908093588 Hong Kong AFP in English 0928 GMT
19 Aug 88*

[Text] Bangkok, Aug 19 (AFP)—Attorney General Maung Maung was named the new chairman of Burma's ruling party on Friday, Radio Rangoon announced.

Analysts described the choice of Mr Maung Maung to succeed Sein Lwin, who resigned a week ago after only 17 days in power, as an apparent attempt to choose a more moderate leader acceptable to anti-government protestors.

Mr Sein Lwin, a former brigadier general, stepped down August 12 as head of the ruling Burma Socialist Program Party (BSPP) and state president after five days of mass demonstrations nationwide against his rule.

The radio said Mr Maung Maung had been named party chief, considered the most powerful post in Burma, by the BSPP Central Committee at a meeting Friday.

It did not mention the appointment of a new president. Parliament was scheduled to meet later Friday.

Mr Maung Maung, who is about 70, holds a doctorate in law from Yale University in the United States. He is considered a moderate, a non-Army personality among the military-oriented BSPP, the country's sole political party which has ruled the country for 26 years.

Mr Maung Maung had been a confidant and legal advisor to General Ne Win, who toppled a democratically elected government in a 1962 coup and ruled with an iron hand until resigning July 23 in the face of growing popular unrest.

It was not known how the new BSPP chairman would respond to the main demand put forward by demonstrators—for a referendum on single-party rule in Burma in order to clear the way for democracy.

Lawyers, doctors, politicians, journalists and the daughter of the country's founding father Aung San have all written open letters to the government over the past week calling for an end to single-party rule.

Mr Maung Maung was named attorney general in the government formed by Mr Sein Lwin on July 27.

The naming of an attorney general to head the party is seen as an attempt to restore respect for law in Burma, where BSPP authority has broken down and an army crackdown has left at least 1,000 people dead according to diplomats.

Government rule has collapsed in several provincial towns, Rangoon-based diplomats said Friday. They said the towns were now run by Buddhist monks, assisted by students and workers, following last week's protests. Rangoon, under martial law since August 3, was calm Friday. Troops guarded the parliament building.

Hundreds of thousands of people staged demonstrations Wednesday and Thursday in Mandalay, 600 kilometers north of Rangoon, and Monywa, 133 kilometers west of Mandalay.

Diplomats said Buddhist monks, perhaps Burma's most powerful social force, were assuming responsibility for law and order in many towns outside Rangoon.

The BSPP is not present at all in several small towns such as Gyobinguak, 200 kilometers north of Rangoon, diplomats said. Monks themselves issued a curfew order in Gyobinguak August 12 to maintain order, one said.

In Monywa, BSPP authorities have apparently been missing for over a week.

Diplomats cited travelers as saying that police in Mandalay no longer come out of their barracks, leaving monks, students and workers in control.

Diplomats have said the government may try to hold on to political power by moving quickly on reforming the economy, which has sunk under Gen Ne Win's rule to poverty after being one of the most robust in Southeast Asia.

BSPP Secretary General Aye Ko explained at the Central Committee meeting on Friday the tasks that needed to be done to change "state economic policies and guidelines," Radio Rangoon said.

It did not elaborate. In announcing his resignation July 23, Gen Ne Win had presented a dramatic package of reforms of Burma's ailing socialist economy that would allow for private enterprise.

Analysts said the choice of Mr Maung Maung was clearly intended to mollify protestors but they noted that he was still a tried-and-true member of the circle of Ne Win loyalists.

Diplomats had said student-led demonstrators were clearly opposed to people such as Vice President Aye Ko, since he is closely identified with Mr Sein Lwin, reviled by protestors as the leader in suppressing dissent in Burma.

Diplomats have said that the ruling party must convince protestors that it is serious about major changes or demonstrations and violence will resume.

They said the government may try to do this by allowing for the creation of an interim government to include people outside the BSPP.

More Background on Maung Maung

BK1908122688 Hong Kong AFP in English 1204 GMT
19 Aug 88

[Text] Bangkok, Aug 19 (AFP)—Attorney General Maung Maung, named Friday [19 August] as new ruling party chairman and state president to replace hard-liner Sein Win, is probably the best choice to appease demonstrators demanding democracy, analysts said here.

Mr. Maung Maung, 63, is the first leader without a military background of the ruling Burma Socialist Programme Party (BSPP) founded by General Ne Win, 77, who seized power in a coup in 1962, they noted.

"A civilian figure, his appointment is seen as conciliatory, whereas if he were from the Army it would be seen as inflammatory," a Bangkok-based diplomat said.

"It was the most conciliatory choice they could make ... but they are obviously not prepared to change the system. They are making the best of a bad job," said a Burma watcher.

Mr. Maung Maung replaced Mr. Sein Lwin, who stepped down August 12 following a week of student-led protests after only 17 days in power.

Mr. Sein Lwin was appointed party chairman and president July 26 after Gen. Ne Win resigned July 23.

Mr. Maung Maung was the country's top legal expert under Gen. Ne Win.

He set up the people's courts in 1972 which brought local administrators into the legal system and removed the last vestiges of judicial practice inherited from Britain, which ruled the country until it gained independence in 1948, the Burma watcher said.

Mr. Maung Maung suffered a serious stroke in 1984, he added.

A brief biography contained in one of Mr. Maung Maung's two books on Burma says he served in the Burmese resistance during World War II.

He then quit the Army to study in Rangoon, where he gained his bachelor of arts degree in 1946. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in London while working on a doctorate in international law at Utrecht University in Holland.

He served as assistant attorney general in the caretaker government led by Gen. Ne Win from 1958 to 1960, and went to Yale University as a visiting lecturer in 1960 and 1962.

Married with several children, he was named to the post of attorney general last month in the shakeup following Gen. Ne Win's resignation. He was also made a member of the BSPP Central Executive Committee.

Mr. Maung Maung was born in 1925 in the city of Mandalay 550 kilometres (340 miles) north of here.

One Burmese exile here described Mr. Maung Maung as "level headed, highly educated and moderate."

He was "one of the few intellectuals willing to join the military government of Gen. Ne Win," he said, adding: "It is almost sure he won't hold decisive power. Ne Win will probably hold power behind the scenes."

'Several' Groups Urge Halt to Japanese Aid

OW1808143088 Tokyo KYODO in English 1151 GMT
18 Aug 88

[Text] Rangoon, Aug. 18 KYODO—Several anti-government Burmese called on the Japanese Embassy Thursday and requested in writing that Japan suspend its official economic aid until Burma attains democratization.

Western diplomatic sources said the written request was submitted in the name of a Burmese student federation and a people's democratic revolutionary front.

The antigovernment groups reportedly said that Japan, Burma's biggest aid donor, should cease its official economic assistance until Burma becomes democratic.

Some Burmese apparently feel the Japanese Government is interested only in making money and remains indifferent to the human rights issue although government troops killed ordinary citizens in the recent domestic disturbances.

The U.S. Senate has protested against Burmese military shooting at the public. The Japanese Government's reaction to such developments in Burma has not been reported here.

Officials of the Japanese Embassy in Rangoon, said that Ambassador Hiroshi Otaka met with Burmese Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister U Ye Gaung on Tuesday and asked that government troops refrain from firing at the citizens.

Demonstrations Reported Throughout Country
BK1808171288 Hong Kong AFP in English 1658 GMT 18 Aug 88

[Text] Rangoon, Aug 18 (AFP)—Hundreds of thousands of demonstrators joined by academics, civil servants, Buddhist monks and even police took to the streets of two northern cities Thursday to demand that single-party Burma become a democracy, witnesses said.

The massive demonstrations took place on the eve of parliament and ruling Burma Socialist Program Party (BSPP) meetings in Rangoon Friday to choose a new leader to replace strongman Sein Lwin, who stepped down last Friday after a week of violence between troops and anti-government protestors.

(Soldiers were reinforced at key points in the capital Thursday in the face of a call for renewed anti-government demonstrations there, said Rangoon-based diplomats contacted from Bangkok.

(The ruling party's 17-member Politburo met in the capital Thursday ahead of the Parliament and BSPP Central Committee sessions Friday, the diplomats said.)

(The Japanese News Agency KYODO reported from Rangoon Thursday that Ambassador Hiroshi Otaka met Burmese Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister U Ye Gaung on Tuesday to ask that government troops not fire at citizens.

(KYODO also said several anti-government Burmese called on the Japanese Embassy Thursday with written requests that Japan, the country's major aid donor, suspend economic support until Burma becomes a democracy.)

Diplomats have estimated that at least 1,000 people died nationwide when troops fired on protestors between August 9 and 12.

(A hospital source said Thursday that doctors have collated records and determined that 3,000 people were treated for gunshot wounds during the clashes, Rangoon-based diplomats reached from Bangkok reported.)

State radio meanwhile announced the release of 62 people arrested last week, bringing the total number of those freed to 165, including 127 students. It is not known how many were arrested but diplomats estimate thousands.

Witnesses in Mandalay, 550 kilometres (340 miles) north of here, said hundreds of thousands of people led by the rector of Mandalay University, other faculty members and monks took to the streets for the second straight day calling for an end to the country's 26-year-old one-party system.

Some police had been seen joining the demonstrators, the witnesses said, adding that there was no attempt by troops to open fire.

In Monywa, Burma's third largest city some 80 miles (135 kilometers) west of Mandalay, an estimated 250,000 people joined by civil servants marched Thursday in four columns to the city's Payagyi Pagoda, witnesses said.

The Monywa demonstrators said they would begin Friday a march to Rangoon, 500 kilometres (310 miles) to the south, if their call for democracy was not met.

(In Rangoon, anti-government protestors called for "pots-and-pans concerts" by citizens at 8 p.m. (1330 GMT), when the capital's nighttime curfew starts, Rangoon-based diplomats contacted from Bangkok said.

("Let us demonstrate at 8 o'clock at night on the 18th of August for the removal of the one-party system," said leaflets distributed earlier in the week and signed the "student union," the diplomats added.)

(Some 5,000 people gathered outside Rangoon General Hospital, which has become a symbol of those who died when troops reportedly opened fire on unarmed demonstrators there on August 10, travellers reaching Bangkok said.

("There were about 5,000 of them chanting and clapping," said Tim Hyland, an American tourist.)

The Burma Medical Association in a communique made available here Thursday deplored the August 10 incident, when troops allegedly opened fire on waiting blood donors, wounding four nurses and leaving two people dead.

A campaign of petitions asking the government for democratic change continued Thursday, Rangoon-based diplomats said.

They said 12 former politicians as well as 120 journalists, writers and artists added their letters to ones already submitted by the All-Burma Bar Council and the daughter of Burmese founding father Aung San.

In separate petitions they demanded a return to multi-party democracy via "an entirely free and fair referendum in the shortest possible time" and the formation of an independent election commission, the diplomats said.

"The key is the establishment of a multi-party system," diplomats said, quoting a letter sent by politicians, including two thakins (honored lords) who led parties in the democratic system General Ne Win overthrew in 1962.

Mr. Sein Lwin's 17-day-rule was the first succession to Gen. Ne Win, who retired July 23 saying student-led unrest had cast doubt on his credibility as a national leader.

The writers and artists, who said in their letter to the Council of State that they would continue to collect signatures, denounced "atrocities" committed against unarmed demonstrators, the diplomats said.

"The authorities overreacted to the situation and unnecessarily opened fire on unarmed students and demonstrators, killing and wounding many," the letter said.

Aung San's daughter Aung San Suu Kyi said in a letter to the Council of State Thursday that the letter campaign expressed justified demands focussing on the need to hold a referendum "to bring back a multi-party system."

KYODO Interviews Ethnic Minority Leader
*OW1908022588 Tokyo KYODO in English 0156 GMT
19 Aug 88*

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 19 KYODO—Burma's antigovernment ethnic minority front supports the students and citizens now struggling to attain democracy in Burma and will join in their efforts to establish a provisional government for national reconciliation.

But, as long as a one-party rule continues, the minority front will continue to fight against whoever may be chosen as the new leader.

This position was clarified by Brang Seng, vice president of the National Democratic Front (NDF) of Burma, in a telephone interview with KYODO News Service on Friday.

Burma's sole ruling party, Burma Socialist Program Party (BSPP), and the People's Assembly (parliament) are due to choose the successor to Sein Lwin, who resigned as state president and party leader last Friday amid a mounting wave of antigovernment protests.

Whether the successor is a military person or civilian, as long as the one-party dictatorship continued, no reformation can be expected, Brang Seng said in the interview.

Asked whether the NDF will continue its policy for separation and independence, he said his front is now seeking a federal governmental system.

He stressed hope for an imminent establishment of a democratic central government in Burma.

In the interview, the NDF leader expressed all-out support for Burmese students who are demanding a multi-party political system.

Regarding the idea of forming a provisional government, Brang Seng cited such conditions as (1) an end to the 40-year-long internal conflict (2) peace negotiations with all antigovernment guerrilla forces who have been struggling against the one-party dictatorship (3) convening a conference to proclaim a new state constitution which can be accepted by all of the people and (4) administrative policies aimed at establishing political democracy and economic reconstruction.

Regarding armed action against the government army, he said he has not yet grasped a total picture of the situation.

Brang Seng, also chairman of the Kachin Independence Organization (KIO), visited Japan last October.

The NDF, established in February 1986, consists of 10 antigovernment minority group organizations, including KIO.

Saw Maw Reh, chairman of the Karen National Union (KNU), is president of the NDF with a claimed armed strength of 30,000 men. Observers estimate its actual strength at about 19,000.

Of Burma's total population of about 37 million, 69 percent are Burmese and the rest comprise more than 50 ethnic minority groups.

Since Burma became independent in 1948, minority groups have been struggling against a government based on majority Burmese rule.

The NDF at its second congress in June last year decided for the first time to strengthen its affiliation with foreign countries.

It cooperates with the Burma Communist Party (BCP) militarily, but distances itself from the communists politically.

Thai Daily Views Mon, Karen Conflict

BK1908001288 Bangkok THE NATION in English
18 Aug 88 p 9

[Text] Three Pagodas Pass, Kanchanaburi—No end is in sight to the dispute between the Mon and the Karen Burmese minorities over territorial control and illegal taxes. Despite an attempt by the National Democratic Front to coordinate peace talks, the warring groups continue to accuse the other of starting the month-long battle.

Since July 23, Mon and Karen forces have been fighting in an area opposite Thailand's Three Pagodas Pass village. One Thai soldier has been killed and an officer wounded in the crossfire. Thousands of villagers on the Burmese side fled the fighting to take refuge in Thailand.

According to Nai Nonla Raman of the New Mon State Party (NMSP), one of the ten Burmese ethnic minorities in the National Democratic Front (NDF), the Karen broke the truce agreement reached during the July 18-21 talks when they attacked the Mon's Pagoda village at 5 am on July 23, killing and wounding several Mon.

The four-day talks in the border village were organized by the NDF, which is an umbrella organization set up to coordinate activities of the rebel groups fighting for autonomy from Rangoon. The Mon and Karen leaders agreed to pull back their troops on July 22. A demilitarized zone of 200-1,000 metres in width was set up, according to Nai Nonla.

However, he added, the Mon received a letter from the Karen on July 22 stating that they were not prepared for the cease-fire and requesting that it be postponed until the next day.

However, the Karen sneaked across the border into Thailand and doubled back, launching a surprise attack on the Mon villages early the next morning. According to Nai Nonla, the Mon suffered high casualties—at least 10 deaths and more than 30 wounded.

On the other hand, Karen sources who claimed to have witnessed the incident presented a different account. They said that the causes of the battle have been brewing over the past years as the Mon have demanded control of 17-18 Karen-dominated areas.

The Karen, who say they first settled in the disputed areas over 20 years ago, refused to submit to the Mon.

But, the Karen sources said, the Mon have provoked the Karen and the situation deteriorated when Karen soldiers were mysteriously killed.

One of the most upsetting incidents occurred last June when a group of drunken Mon soldiers fired at a Karen notice-board, which had been posted to warn those in the village to be wary of unexpected trouble. Villagers, who

were startled by the incident, began to flee to safety to the Thai side in anticipation of a clash between the two feuding groups, the Karen sources said.

The sources said that Mon leaders were notified of their soldiers' behaviour and urged to control their men. The Mon leaders responded by claiming that they could not restrain all of their men all the time. In return, the Karen leaders retorted that if this was the case, they couldn't be held responsible for all of their men's behaviour either.

The July 23 attack happened when Karen troops, thinking that the Mon would attack them, started bombarding the Mon village with mortar shells and seized it after a running battle with the Mon, according to the Karen sources.

The sources implicitly accused Thai authorities of extending special privileges to the Mon. They claimed that the Mon are allowed to transport arms and provisions to the village through the only accessible laterite route from Sangkhlaburi district of Kanchanaburi, which is about 23 kilometres from the area of conflict. The Karen are not allowed to do the same.

Karen vehicles were often checked thoroughly for weapons or arms and food supplies, the sources claimed, adding that all their troops provisions have been transported through Burmese territory.

They also claimed that Mon soldiers are deployed in bunkers behind Thai military units to fight the Karen troops, who occupy a mountain on the opposite side.

Another senior Karen source said the "KOK" [expansion unknown], a self-styled tax collection system for incoming and outgoing blackmarket goods, was another cause of the dispute. Both the Mon and the Karen have their own customs posts—some overlapping in the same border area.

This source said both sides tried to cash in on the growing prosperity of the Pagoda village, which is becoming a new border gateway for the transportation of both legal and illegal goods to and from Thailand.

The Karen source believed neither the transfer of the NDF chairmanship from Karen leader Gen Bo Mya to the present chairman, Saw Maw Reh of the Karenni group, nor the transfer of the NDF's conference early this year from the Karen's headquarters in Manerplaw in eastern Burma to the Mon's Pagoda village were the causes of the conflict.

A Thai official, who went near the battle scene shortly after the fighting, said both sides had suffered high casualties and a large number of villagers were also killed and wounded.

He said a Thai sergeant-major, Songsoem Daengdet, deputy commander of a combined civilian-police military unit at the border area, was shot and killed instantly by an M-16 bullet. His superior, Lt Kasemsan Mikh-wamdi, was wounded by stray bullets while the two men were watching the battle from an incomplete Buddhist temple hall near the village. Unconfirmed reports said the fighting also damaged one of the three historic pagodas standing near the Thai-Burmese borderline.

The entire village was deserted after the clashes and some Thai houses were also destroyed. Thousands of Mon and Karen, as well as Thais, Laotians, Indians and Chinese living in the area, have fled to Thailand, he said. The Thai official added that nearly 5,000 villagers had moved to the Thai side on August 6 alone.

Thai authorities have tried to stem the influx of panic-stricken Burmese minority people and prevented them from reaching Sangkhlaburi, the largest Mon border community inside Thailand. Instead, they have placed the majority of them at Songkalia, about 10 kilometres from the village.

A large number of Mon have moved to NMSP's Banya Noi headquarters in Nam Gerd village, which is about 6 kilometres from the border. Several hundred's of Mon refugees managed to reach Sangkhlaburi, while about 30 are now temporarily staying at Mhong Sa Theu, a small Mon village some 12 kilometres from Sangkhlaburi.

Another Thai official believed that both the Mon and the Karen have suffered heavy losses. But he emphasized that Thailand had nothing to do with the fighting.

The Mon refugees, meanwhile, refused to allow their pictures to be taken or talk to reporters, saying only that they are common villagers who are innocent victims of the fighting. They claimed that they only want to be able to return to their village once the situation returns to normal.

The situation at the Karen-dominated Ban Huay Malai, approximately 4 kilometres from Mhong Sa Theu, has been calm. The village's Kwai River Christian Hospital received three Karen soldiers wounded from the July 23 fighting. All three have left the 10-bed hospital, said the hospital's only doctor, adding that no wounded Karen fighters have gone to the hospital since then.

The Karen sources said their wounded are now being tended to near the battlefield.

Since the fighting broke out, the general public has been barred from using the Sangkhlaburi-Three Pagodas Pass highway. Only those who have obtained a special permission from the Kanchanaburi governor or from the First Army Region commander are allowed by Thai authorities to pass checkpoints and enter the area.

All sources confirmed that the situation at this border village, where the Mon and the Karen are still confronting each other daily, remains tense. Sporadic mortar shellings and small arms firing can be heard intermittently.

Saw Maw Reh, the NDF chairman who arrived at the scene of the battle on August 3, said the July 18-21 meeting was clearly a failure now. Given the tense confrontation, he believed that the Karen soldiers were suspicious of the Mon and thus they started a pre-emptive attack on July 23.

He said that since his arrival in the area, the situation seemed to have improved, and the NDF representatives dispatched to both the Mon and Karen sides are attempting to secure a cease-fire so that peace negotiations can be held. Saw Maw Reh said the NDF is proposing to hold a new round of peace talks to resolve the problem. The negotiations, scheduled for this Saturday, would be attended by top Mon and Karen leaders, said Saw Maw Reh, who will also be present at the meeting.

He expected Gen Bo Mya of the Karen National Union to attend the meeting while the Arakan, Kachin, Karenni, Karen, Lahu, Mon, Pa-O, Palaung, Shan and Wa in the NDF will also send their representatives to participate in the talks as arbitrators, he added.

But Karen sources said the conflict has deep roots and has gone too far for a solution to be reached at a talk across a table. Both sides have spent over a million baht on the clashes, they reported. Unofficial estimate of the Karen soldiers at the battle field is about 2,000 while that of the Mon is not reported.

The Karen sources, who seem to have no faith in future peace talks, said earlier meetings in June and July already failed. Both sides remain suspicious of the other, they said. At this point, they concluded, the only final solution to the bloody conflict is the destruction of either side, or both.

Religious Leaders, Officials Discuss Peace

*BK1908003888 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 18 Aug 88*

[Text] Peace and tranquillity and law and order in Karen State were discussed by Christian, Muslim and Hindu leaders, and responsible officials of Karen State at Zwe-gabin Hall in Pa-an at 0900 today. Present were U Saw Aung Bwint, chairman of Karen State People's Council; regional organs of power; religious leaders concerned; U Nai Ohn Thauung, chairman of Pa-an Township Party Unit, and unit committee members; U Mahn Saw Shwe, chairman of Pa-an Township People's Council; and functionaries.

U Saw Aung Bwint first discussed the matter about the religious leaders issuing appeals to their religious organizations for restoration of peace and tranquility and law

and order in the state. The religious leaders said that they would issue the appeals as earlier requested by the State Sangha Maha Nayaka Committee and their own religious organizations.

Officials in Nyaunglebin Seek Monks' Help

*BK1908021488 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 18 Aug 88*

[Text] A ceremony to seek advice from Bhadanta Zaneikthera, member of the State Sangha Maha Nayaka Committee and sayadaw [senior monk] of Pyuntaza Nyeinchan Monastery, and the leading sayadaws of the Sangha Nayaka Committees of all sects in Nyaunglebin Township was held at Tinayama Mathauktayon Monastery in Nyaunglebin at 1300 on 17 August.

Present on the occasion were U Nyunt Maung, chairman of the township party unit; U Sein Hlaing, chairman of the township people's council; personnel of regional organs of power; secretaries of party cells of five wards in the townships; ward councillors; and elders of the township.

First, on behalf of the elders and the township people's council chairman, U Soe Myint Lay of No 5 ward implored the sayadaws to give advice to their lay disciples in the name of metta [loving-kindness]. The sayadaw of the State Sangha Maha Nayaka Committee and the leading sayadaws of the Sangha Nayaka Committees of all sects in Nyaunglebin then exhorted those present to work with goodwill toward peace and tranquility, discipline, and law and order in the region.

Pakkoku Officials Appeal for Lower Rice Prices

*BK1908075188 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
0630 GMT 19 Aug 88*

[Text] The Pakkoku Township People's Council Executive Committee and rice traders held a meeting at the People's Council Office at 1530 on 17 August. Also present were Sayadaw [senior monk] U Kaylatha, vice chairman of the Magwe Division Sangha Nayaka Committee, and committee members; the chairman of the township Sangha Nayaka Committee, and member sayadaws; township party and council functionaries; and rice traders and elders in the city.

Lieutenant Colonel San Tin, chairman of the township people's council, first explained why the sayadaws were invited to the meeting. Later, the attendants pledged five precepts and heard a sermon on loving-kindness by the sayadaws. The sayadaws then gave a lecture.

U Than U, chairman of the township party unit, then made an appeal regarding the bringing down of rice prices. On behalf of the rice traders and the elders, U Tun Aung Kyaw and U Kyaw then promised the monks that they would do everything possible to bring down rice prices.

Changes Made in State Economic Policies

Publication Guidelines

*BK1908045588 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
0430 GMT 19 Aug 88*

[Text] In accordance with the program to make changes to the state economic policies and guidelines, the public, cooperatives, and private sectors will be permitted to undertake publication of newspapers, journals, magazines. Accordingly, publications that will be returned to the original owners who will also have the permission to publish are as follows:

The KYEMON, the BOTATAUNG, the MYANMA ALIN [all Burmese newspapers], and [English-language daily] THE GUARDIAN, as well as two presses which have now stopped publishing—[the Burmese-language daily] HANTHAWADDY and [the Burmese-language monthly magazine] MYAWADI.

Owners should contact the News and Periodicals Corporation under the Ministry of Information and Culture to get back their presses.

Owners must continue to be responsible for the staff workers of these publishing houses.

Ban Lifted on Entertainment

*BK1908050588 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
0430 GMT 19 Aug 88*

[Text] In accordance with the program to make changes to the state economic policies and guidelines, the public, cooperatives, and private sectors have already been permitted to undertake public entertainment work. Accordingly, it is learned that private concerns can now undertake public entertainment work, construction of cinemas, and commercial showing of films.

Reconditioned Car Sales

*BK1908022688 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 18 Aug 88*

[Text] As already stated in newspapers, cars belonging to the Vehicle and Spares Trade Corporation under the Ministry of Trade will be sold with foreign exchange to citizens who have legally earned foreign exchange. In accordance with this arrangement, the following brands of reconditioned cars for 1980-86 models will arrive in September: Toyota Publica CD39 1980-86

Datsun Sunny G-125
Pilot RM DE35-43-45
Toyota Dyna RA20-70
Mazda Sprinter DE36
Toyota Corolla DE70

These cars will be displayed at the showrooms of the trade corporation, and citizens interested in buying them should contact the corporation at 170-174, Pansodan Street.

Officials Send Condolences to Pakistan

*BK1808154688 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 18 Aug 88*

[Text] U Aye Ko, vice president of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, today sent a message of condolences to Ghulam Ishaq Khan, acting president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, on the demise of President Ziaul Haq of Pakistan.

The message reads: I am deeply shocked to learn of the sudden demise of President Ziaul Haq in a plane crash yesterday. With his passing, the Islamic Republic of Pakistan has lost an outstanding leader and we lost a close friend.

At this moment of national loss to Pakistan, the State Council and the people of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma join me in extending to Your Excellency, and through you, to members of the bereaved family our heartfelt condolences and profound sympathy.

Thura U Tun Tin, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, went to the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan at No A/4 on Prome Road in Rangoon at 1500 today and signed the book of condolences for Mohammad Ziaul Haq, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, who died on 18 August 1988.

He was welcomed by Mr Salahuddin Choudhry, the Pakistan charge d'affaires ad interim and U Shwe Zin, director general of the Protocol Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Cambodia

Heng Samrin Regime's Independence Questioned

*BK1808145288 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 18 Aug 88*

["Political commentary": "The Issue of Heng Samrin Regime's Independence in the Search for a Solution To Reconcile the Cambodian Nation"]

[Text] In his address at the informal meeting at the Bogor Palace, Jakarta, Indonesia, Hun Sen said the Cambodian issue concerning the reconciliation of the Cambodian nation is still very complex, and that the dialogue between Cambodian parties should go on for a long time because there are many problems to solve.

Listening to Hun Sen's affirmation, the dialogue to solve the Cambodian problem should go on for a long time and cannot be ended. Hun Sen's affirmation is partly reasonable because the Cambodian problem seems complicated. In this program, we want to discuss the interrelated issues on the Cambodian problem to see if this problem is really as complex as Hun Sen affirmed.

At the informal meeting at the Bogor Palace, Vietnam, a direct party to the Cambodian problem, simply said that it will pull out its forces from Cambodia in 1989, or in the 1st quarter of 1990 at the latest, with or without a political solution to the Cambodian problem. This shows that Vietnam does not want to be involved in the Cambodian problem and that Vietnam wants Cambodians to solve their problems. Vietnam's affirmation shows that everything is up to the Heng Samrin regime to decide on finding a solution to reconcile the Cambodian nation. Listening to Vietnam's statement, it seems that the occupation of Cambodia by Vietnamese forces will be ended in a year or two and that there is nothing to worry about. This is Vietnam's stand stated by Vietnam itself.

However, Hun Sen specified the Heng Samrin regime's position saying that the withdrawal of Vietnamese forces is linked to many conditions contained in its seven-point proposal. Examining these seven points, and if Cambodian parties have to fulfill all these points, this would mean complete surrender of the Cambodian resistance movement to the illegal Heng Samrin regime. And this certainly cannot be done. Thus, considering the Heng Samrin regime's conditions, the withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Cambodia cannot be done as long as all Cambodian parties do not adjust themselves to the Heng Samrin regime's plan to end the war. In this case we ask this question: Are Cambodians willing to lay down their arms and incorporate themselves into the Heng Samrin regime, which is an illegal structure and is not Cambodia's genuine representative? We can affirm that no Cambodian party would fulfill these conditions and this would lead to the continued presence of Vietnamese forces in Cambodia.

Judging from the position of the Heng Samrin regime, Vietnamese troops can continue to occupy Cambodia well beyond 1990 because no Cambodian party is willing to lay down its weapons and surrender to the Heng Samrin regime. Thus, there is no way to end the Cambodian problem if we go by the conditions of the Heng Samrin regime. We can see that it is the Heng Samrin regime's conditions that complicate the Cambodian problem because these conditions cannot be met in a solution which provides 100 percent independence, sovereignty, and neutrality. On the contrary, these conditions only support the presence of Vietnamese troops and allow them to continue occupying Cambodia. We do not accuse the Heng Samrin regime on this point but we note that the Heng Samrin regime's position as stated by Hun Sen is evidence that the Heng Samrin regime is still not independent enough from Vietnam in solving and reconciling the Cambodian nation at present. This also shows that Vietnam has not yet shown its real intention of withdrawing its forces and restoring genuine national independence to Cambodia and the Cambodian people as Vietnam has claimed. We are sure of this Vietnamese position through viewing the Heng Samrin regime's position. In fact, if Vietnam really wants to pull out its forces from Cambodia and wants to end confrontation

with China, which is a danger for Vietnam in the future, then Vietnam should agree to let Cambodia be fully independent, sovereign, and neutral.

This would not be so complicated if only Vietnam would allow the Heng Samrin regime to be part of a four-party Cambodian Government and put Cambodia under the control of the International Control Commission and international peace-keeping forces. This way Vietnam can pull out its forces from Cambodia and the genocidal Pol Pot regime cannot return to control Cambodia again because international forces would already be there. This way, the Cambodian problem can be definitively solved without the complications Hun Sen affirmed. What is complicated is the issue of Cambodia's genuine independence, which is the future of Cambodian children and guarantee for the survival of Cambodian territory, and which Vietnam has not yet decided to give Cambodia.

DK Army Seizes SRV Positions in Battambang
BK1908023088 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 18 Aug 88

[Text] On 14 August, our National Army attacked and controlled six Vietnamese enemy positions—a battalion position, a company position, and four platoon positions—east of Hill 391 on the Samlot battlefield [Battambang Province]. We killed 7 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded 10 others; and destroyed 5 B-40's, 3 B-41's, 6 light machineguns, 5 AK's, 20 cases of AK ammunition, 7 cases of heavy machinegun ammunition, 150 DK-82 shells, 25 cases of light machinegun ammunition, 70 B-40's, 60 B-41's, a CPM communication radio, a warehouse containing 600 sacks of rice, a weapon warehouse with 170 assorted weapons, an ammunition depot, and a war materiel warehouse. We seized a DK-82 gun, 2 82-mm mortar, a heavy machinegun, 6 light machineguns, 2 B-40's, 5 AK's, 2 large telephones, 2 small telephones, 100 B-40 rockets, 100 B-41 rockets, 150 hand grenades, 25 cases of light machine gun ammunition, 4 maps, 30 bundles of goods, and some war materiel.

On the same day, the Vietnamese enemy at a company position and a platoon position north of Hill 600 west of Bar Lang panicked and were compelled to abandon these two positions. We destroyed 5 B-41 rockets, 4 cases of AK ammunition, 5 107-mm shells, 10,025 mines, 15 sacks of rice, a bag of salt, and 7 military shelters. We seized 15 B-40's, 15 B-41 rockets, 2 cases of AK ammunition, 8 gas masks, and some war materiel.

Khieu Samphan Condoles Chinese Typhoon Victims
BK1908013588 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 18 Aug 88

[“Sympathy Message” from Khieu Samphan, DK vice president in charge of foreign affairs, to Qian Qichen, PRC minister of foreign affairs; Dated 11 August]

[Text] Your Excellency:

We have grievously learned that a typhoon recently struck Hangzhou, the provincial capital of Zhejiang,

causing much loss of lives and destroying lots of houses and property.

On behalf of the Cambodian people, the CGDK, and in my own name, I would like to express to your excellency and, through you, to the people and Government of the People's Republic of China, especially to the families of the victims in Zhejiang Province, our deepest condolences and sympathy.

Please, your excellency, accept my highest regards.

[Dated] DK, 11 August 1988

[Signed] Khieu Samphan, DK vice president in charge of foreign affairs

Briefs

LPRP Delegation Visit

On the morning of 16 August, a delegation of the LPRP Central Committee's Propaganda and Training Board led by Comrade Somlak Chanthamat, member of the party Central Committee and director of the board, paid a visit to the Phnom Penh Provisional Party Committee. On that occasion, Comrade Thong Khon, alternate member of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of Phnom Penh People's Revolutionary Committee briefed the Lao delegation on the all-around developments scored by the Phnom Penh municipality in the past nearly 10 years and the growing close cooperation between Phnom Penh and Vientiane cities. In his reply, Comrade Somlak Chanthamat highly valued the Phnom Penh city's efforts in restoring and improving its appearance and reassured that he will strive to particularly strengthen and expand the militant solidarity, friendship, and cooperation between the two cities. [Summary] *[BK19080218 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 18 Aug 88]*

Returnees in Siem Reap

Phnom Penh, 18 Aug (SPK)—In July, 45 persons misled by enemy propaganda presented themselves to the revolutionary authorities in Angkor Chum District, Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province, 300 km northwest of Phnom Penh, bringing with them 48 assorted weapons and a quantity of war materiel. It is noted that in the past 6 months, Angkor Chum District received 113 returnees with 54 weapons. [Text] *[BK19080349 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0506 GMT 18 Aug 88]*

Indonesia

Military Observers Group Leaves for Gulf

BK1808161088 Jakarta THE JAKARTA POST
in English 16 Aug 88 p 1

[Excerpt] Jakarta (JP)—ABRI [Armed Forces of the Republic of Indonesia] Commander General Tri Sutrisno yesterday [15 August] called on Indonesia's UNIIMOG [United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observers Group] officers "not to ever give in" to the possibility of war escalation in the Persian Gulf.

"Your duty is to report and prevent any violation or escalation of violations" of the UN cease-fire resolution, Gen Tri Sutrisno said.

"Even if the tension mounts, you should continue to keep your chins up and continue to be determined that you will complete the task successfully."

Tri Sutrisno made those appeals when receiving 15 officers at his office in Jakarta yesterday morning.

The officers led by Lieutenant Colonel Sutarto left here for Abu Dhabi yesterday. From there, they were scheduled to fly to Cairo and then to Baghdad. [passage omitted]

Suharto Sends Condolence on Death of Ziaul Haq

BK1808094888 Jakarta ANTARA in English
0814 GMT 18 Aug 88

[Text] Jakarta, August 18 (OANA-ANTARA)—President Suharto on his own behalf and on behalf of the Indonesian Government and people Thursday sent a message of condolences on the demise of Pakistani President General Ziaul Haq in a plane crash on Wednesday.

The Indonesian Government will send a high-level delegation to Pakistan to attend the funeral ceremony of the Pakistani leader, Minister/State Secretary Mardiono announced at Merdeka Palace Thursday.

President Suharto in his message said that he prays for the soul of the deceased. He also prays that God would grant the people of Pakistan and the late president's family the needed strength to bear the tragedy.

President Ziaul Haq, 64, had ruled Pakistan for 11 turbulent years since taking power in a military coup in 1977.

He was killed when the Hercules C-130 that brought him exploded in mid-air and crashed south of Lahore shortly after taking off from Bahawalpur near the Pakistan-Indian border.

Aboard the ill-fated plane with Zia were high-ranking officers, among them Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff General Akhtar Abdul Rahman and General Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Mohammad Afzael, and the U.S Ambassador to Pakistan Arnold Raphel.

According to Radio Pakistan, all of those on board were killed in the crash.

Following the tragedy, Chairman of the Senate (upper house) Ghulam Ishaq Khan had taken over as head of state under the Constitution.

The government had also announced ten days of mourning for all of Pakistan over the demise of the Pakistani president.

In a separate statement, the Foreign Ministry also stated that the government and people of Indonesia were very shocked by the tragedy that befell the Pakistani President.

"Pakistan has lost a leader who all his life had fully devoted himself to the progress and honour of his nation and state."

The Islamic world, the statement said, and the non-aligned movement have also lost a leader who had always championed the interests of the Third World in international forums.

The government and the people of Indonesia convey their deepest condolences to the people and Government of Pakistan over the great tragedy, the Foreign Ministry statement said.

Briefs

Envoys Present Credentials

President Suharto when receiving the credentials from the new Cypriot Ambassador to Indonesia, Procopis Vanezis, and also the new Luandan [Angolan] Ambassador, Joseph Neziyimana, at the National Palace on 13 August 1988 expressed the hope that the ministerial level meeting of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) in Nicosia, Cyprus, in September will be able to create solidarity among the NAM countries in facing problematic situations in the world today. President Suharto considered that the existing good relations between the two countries had been continuously maintained through the decisions of the two governments to open diplomatic relations, and according to the president, will smoothen mutual cooperation for the interests of the two countries as well as for making joint response against the challenges of the world, namely peace and prosperity for all of mankind. [Summary] [BK13080831 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0559 GMT 13 Aug 88]

Laos

Reception Marks Indonesian Independence

*BK1808125588 Vientiane KPL in English 0859 GMT
18 Aug 88*

[Text] Vientiane, August 18 (KPL)—The ambassador of the Republic of Indonesia to Laos H.E. [His Excellency] Bambang Sumantri gave a reception at his residence here on the occasion of the 43rd independence day of the Republic.

Present at the reception were Sali Vongkhamsao, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister [as received] of economy, planning and finance, and Thongsavat Khaikhamphithoun, acting-minister of foreign affairs.

Diplomatic envoys and representatives of international organisations to Laos were also present at the reception.

Meetings Held To Prepare for Election

*BK1908034088 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
1200 GMT 18 Aug 88*

[Text] Since the middle of this month, party and administrative committees of Saravane, Savannakhet, and other provinces throughout the country have held meetings of cadres in charge of the elections of people's representatives from various localities to study and firmly grasp the objectives, expectations, and orientations of the provincial-level election of people's representatives that will be organized throughout the country in late October this year.

In each meeting, the cadres comprehensively assessed and reviewed good and weak points and thoroughly learned lessons, from each task and each point, from the election of people's representatives at the district level that was organized on 26 March last, to use them as the basis for working out a plan to fruitfully lead and guide the elections at the provincial and city municipal levels. They also studied and profoundly understood the objectives, expectations, and orientations of the elections of people's representatives as stipulated in the LPRP Central Committee Secretariat Instruction No 08 dated 16 March 1988 and as noted in various documents of the National Election Committee. One of the basic points they studied in the meetings is the necessity of clearly understanding that the elections of people's representatives at various levels are aimed at consolidating various party and state organizations and other mass organizations to streamline them, but with high quality and efficiency, in accordance with the spirit of new mechanism and to make the state power organizations genuinely serve the people, coming from the people, and for the people. All this is intended to improve the system of popular democratic power under the party's leadership to make it firm and strong in all respects.

The participants reached unanimity on all issues aimed at making the election democratic and legal and guaranteeing that the most appropriate representatives be elected.

Drought, Insect Pests Affect Rice Cultivation

*BK1908031688 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
0000 GMT 19 Aug 88*

[Text] According to a report from the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Irrigation, and Agricultural Cooperatives, this year's agricultural production in our country is better than that of last year. Up to now, rice transplantation has been completed in many localities such as those provinces in the northern region. In the south, farmers in Saravane Province have transplanted rice on 95 percent of over 32,000 hectares. Saravane Province will do better in this year's monsoon rice production than other provinces because farmers have been prepared for production since the beginning of this year. Farmers in the province are able to transplant rice at the right time under favorable climatic conditions.

Generally speaking, this year's cultivation is facing considerable difficulties due to irregular rainfall and drought now plaguing the central and southern provinces. For examples, many districts of Khammouane, Savannakhet, and Champassak Provinces have transplanted monsoon rice on only 10 to 20 percent of the areas while many localities such as those in Champassak are affected by pests.

To ensure a bumper harvest, farmers must pay attention to their rice crop, maintain a sufficient water level, and regularly weed their paddyfields. Irregular rainfall can lead to outbreaks of pests such as thrips, caterpillars, stem borers, locusts, and other insects. The ministry, therefore, instructed the Agricultural Service in every province to see to it that monsoon rice transplanting is completed no later than the end of this month because late transplanting will not provide good yields. If farmers are unable to transplant monsoon rice to the full capacity of the paddyfields, they should be instructed to prepare for next dry-season rice cultivation and plant other starch crops so as to fulfill the food production target.

Philippines

Enrile Urges Analysis of U.S. Troops Pullout

*HK1908044188 Manila BUSINESS WORLD
in English 19 Aug 88 p 8*

[By Cynthia Y. Sycip]

[Excerpt] The U.S. Senate's decision to pull out a substantial bulk of their troops from the country may be a signal to the which should be analyzed by the Government.

This was the warning aired by opposition Sen. Juan Ponce Enrile yesterday in an exclusive interview with BUSINESS WORLD. Sen. Enrile said, "They should read these things well, they should analyze these things which should be read within the context of the national situation."

"They're actually sending signals (to the Aquino Government). There must be something underneath that we can't read right now. A country as large as the U.S. will not make any moves without significance," the opposition senator said.

Alluding that the move may have something to do with America's displeasure over the RP [Republic of the Philippines]-U.S. bases negotiations, the former defense chief said, "They should not stalk the whiskers of a lion."

Asked by BUSINESS WORLD about the alleged CIA plot codenamed Sodom and Gomorrah which reportedly aims to discredit President Aquino through her relatives in order to erode the people's confidence in the present leadership and destabilize the national situation, Mr. Enrile replied, "I am not a CIA paranoid. I do not give much importance to the CIA, or to the idea that everything is the work of unseen hands."

He also denied moves to initiate a so-called constitutional coup along with Vice-President Salvador Laurel. He said, "There is no such thing as a constitutional coup, that is tautology. The only one who can make a constitutional coup is God himself."

Asked to react to the report of Defense Secretary Fidel V. Ramos that some politicians aligned with the extreme right may initiate another military effort against the Aquino regime, Mr. Enrile said, "I respect his (Mr. Ramos's) opinion, but I do not know anything nor heard of anything about it."

Mr. Enrile also clarified that the new opposition coalition does not include every anti-Aquino group in the country and that he is only strictly speaking for his Nacionalista Party (NP).

BUSINESS WORLD sources learned that the Grand Alliance for Democracy (GAD), the opposition coalition under which Mr. Enrile ran for senator in 1987, views with reluctance the leadership of Mr. Laurel. Sen. Enrile explained, "This is a free country, and we're talking of the NP, we're not talking of any other opposition."

Sen. Enrile said, "I never aspire for positions in organizations or anything. I just want to be a member, I'll just be a follower of Laurel." But he said there will be no further realignment of political forces later as predicted by Sen. Ernesto Maceda. He commented, "How can there be another alignment, it's being aligned now."

But Mr. Enrile said, "All those who believe in Cory Aquino should be together and those who do not should be together." But he admitted that the anti-Aquino groups have yet to be united. He said, "That is why in the Club Filipino meeting I was careful in choosing my words. I said let the unity of opposition groups go through a process of evolution. The key word is evolution. You cannot impose (Mr. Laurel's leadership) on everybody. Each one must define his or her own personal choice unweighted by any political baggage."

Mr. Enrile also said that he will not make the reported "special announcement" today since he has endorsed the opposition leadership to Mr. Laurel and the latter should come out with his own statement.

Mr. Enrile criticized detractors of the Vice-President saying, "If the Vice-President is what they picture him to be, they should even encourage him to join the opposition as a matter of strategic effort on their part...push the guy who is supposed to be an albatross...but they're downgrading him and making use of his relatives to erode the impact of what he did. Why are they doing that if they think he's worthless? Which, I think he is not." [passage omitted]

Manglapus Favors Tighter Bases Security
HK1908111188 *Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan*
in Tagalog 1000 GMT 19 Aug 88

[Text] Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus supports the U.S. panel's proposal to tighten the security in the bases. But he did not comment about the proposal to relocate the squatters around the area. Here is Tony Valencia for more details:

[Begin recording] These proposals came about due to the slaying of American servicemen last year, and the increasing anti-American sentiment among Filipinos, who are now using the bases as their demonstration ground.

In other updates on the military bases agreement [MBA], sources say that just the minor issues regarding security have been discussed. The issues on compensation and anti-nuclear weapons have dominated the current MBA talks which started in April. A 3-week recess starts today, and the review will resume in September. [end recording]

Manglapus Links Current Talks, Base Leases
HK1908114588 *Hong Kong AFP in English* 1048 GMT
19 Aug 88

[Text] Manila, Aug 19 (AFP)—Philippine Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus Friday said the Philippines may refuse to extend the lease on two major U.S. military bases if "nothing impressive" results from ongoing talks on the facilities.

It was the first time he had linked negotiations on compensation and other terms governing Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Base in 1990 and 1991, when their lease ends, to the long-term future of the strategic facilities.

Mr. Manglapus had earlier insisted that the talks had no bearing on a U.S. request to extend the lease on its largest military bases overseas after 1991.

"If nothing impressive comes out of these negotiations," he told the House of Representatives appropriations committee, the government "may not be in a position to make an affirmative decision" on the future of Clark and Subic.

"They will have nothing to point to as a model for the continuation of the American military bases here," added Mr. Manglapus, who heads the negotiating panel of the Philippines, a former U.S. colony.

The talks went into a three-week recess Wednesday because U.S. chief negotiator Ambassador Nicholas Platt left for consultations in Washington. The negotiations collapsed briefly in July over the question of money.

Informed sources said Manila wanted 1.2 billion dollars in cash, arms, commodities and debt relief annually in 1990 and 1991 as compensation for the bases, while Washington was offering less than half that amount.

Washington is pledged to provide 180 million dollars a year in economic and military aid from 1985-1989.

President Corazon Aquino's position is to "keep our options open until 1991" on an extension of the lease, despite mounting calls for the bases' removal.

Mr. Manglapus said Friday that "the idea of choosing our options after these talks would seem to make a lot of sense to a lot of people because then we would have something that is a reference point in making a decision."

He said there were "still efforts to raise the level of the final package" of compensation for the bases, and "the prolongation of the talks is not of our doing." The negotiations began in April and were scheduled to end in July.

The current lease is based on an executive agreement, while a new treaty must be approved by two-thirds of the Philippine Senate, where the majority of the 23 senators are against continuing the 90-year U.S. military presence.

Mr. Manglapus reiterated his position that the bases must go some day.

"The ideal would be for this country not to host any foreign bases. We recognize that this military presence in our region is temporary and eventually they must be phased out in order to give way to our vision of peace, freedom and neutrality," he said.

Editorial Says Bases Agreement Unnecessary

HK1908043788 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY
INQUIRER in English 19 Aug 88 p 4

[Editorial: "RP (Republic of the Philippines) Can Manage Without New Pact]

[Text] The bases review need not end with an agreement, if indeed, the Philippine and American panels cannot, to use the words of Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus, "bridge the gaps" between them.

The existing agreement allows the Americans to continue to use the bases until 1991 under the present terms which hold until October 1989. But the Philippines must stand on the principle that the U.S. must pay much more than what is currently provided. The Philippines may consider leaving the conflict unresolved if the U.S. chooses to be unreasonable, rather than be pressured to agree to unacceptable terms.

It turns out that Washington has not made any counter-offer, after the Philippine panel walked out on the talks a month ago on the issue of compensation. The Philippines rejected the U.S. proposed package of \$540 million in cash and commodities but expressed willingness to consider a compromise on its demand for a \$1.2-billion total package of cash, commodities and debt relief.

Upon resumption of the talks, the U.S. has shown itself inflexible. As far as the Filipino people are concerned, there has been no reason for the Philippines to change its position on the \$540 million.

Some diplomatic quarters, meanwhile, have been urging Manila to conclude a compromise deal as soon as possible despite the serious differences. The reason given was that an agreement would lay the basis for the delivery of the proposed \$10-billion international aid plan for the country's economic recovery.

But how will they answer these questions: If the plan is connected to the bases, what guarantees does the Philippines have that the assistance program will be pursued? What mechanisms will govern its disbursement? Who will be responsible and accountable for the deliver of the funds? And finally, are the commitments based on "best efforts" of the countries involved?

So far, no one seems to have the answers. And the Philippines even has to be the one to get the plan moving. To do this, DFA [Department of Foreign Affairs] has organized a preliminary meeting on the polysectoral plan in September.

In the meantime, Malacanang announced the creation of a committee to study alternative uses for U.S. military baselands in case the lease is not renewed after 1991. This action has been long overdue but it serves to reassure the public that the government will be ready to deal with such a development.

For now, Filipinos may do well to ponder on the possibilities for continued relations with the U.S. without mutual agreement on the bases.

Aquino Creates Task Force for Aid Package
HK1908044788 Manila BUSINESS STAR
in English 19 Aug 88 pp 1, 2

[Text] President Aquino yesterday created the Presidential Task Force on the Philippine Aid Plan to take the lead coordinator's role to effectively mobilize and implement the planned \$10-billion polysectoral economic aid package for the country.

In her Administrative Order No. 81, Mrs Aquino stressed the need to include representatives from non-government organizations, agricultural, industrial and labor sector to the task force.

The task force will also serve as the clearing house for all government positions and statements related to the aid plan. It will also formulate and recommend the guiding principles which will be applied to the aid offer in consultation with the private sector.

Recently, Mrs Aquino had called on the private sector's greater participation in the formulation of projects that could benefit from the economic aid package since this aid package would come from both the government and private sectors of the donor countries.

To support the operations of the task force, a secretariat and a technical committee were likewise activated.

Mrs Aquino directed the Department of Budget and Management to immediately release funds for this purpose and made them chargeable to the funds of the Office of the President.

The technical committee will prepare the technical reports and review the proposals submitted by both government and private sectors, while the secretariat will be provided by the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA). Conference and other liaison activities to be provided by the Office of the President.

Executive Secretary Catalino Macaraig heads the group. Members are Secretaries Raul Manglapus of foreign affairs; Carlos Dominguez of agriculture; Vicente Jayme of finance; Jose Concepcion of trade and industry; Solita Monsod of economic planning; Guillermo Carague of budget and management; Press Secretary Teodoro

Benigno; Cabinet Secretary Jose de Jesus; Fiorello Estuar, presidential adviser on public resource utilization; and Jose B. Fernandez, governor of the Central Bank.

Other representatives include one from the senate; one from the House of Representatives; four from the private sector and one Cabinet under secretary as task force secretary.

ROK's Kim Tae-chung Begins 5-Day Visit
HK1908061788 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan
in Tagalog 0600 GMT 19 Aug 88

[Text] Kim Tae-chung, leader of the South Korean opposition Party for Peace and Democracy, started his 5-day visit in Manila today. Kim was invited to take part in activities commemorating the anniversary of the death of former Senator Benigno Aquino Jr, husband of President Corazon Aquino.

Kim will meet with President Aquino and other top government officials. He will also be decorated by the Philippine Government with an award for freedom and democracy.

Meets President Aquino
OW1908142988 Tokyo KYODO in English 1353 GMT
19 Aug 88

[Text] Manila, Aug. 19 KYODO—Philippine President Corazon Aquino met with Kim Tae-chung, leader of South Korea's largest opposition party, on Friday at the Malacanang Presidential Palace.

Kim, who arrived here Friday morning for a five-day unofficial visit as a guest of the Aquino family, told the president that Manila and Seoul should improve their economic ties. He promised Aquino he will work for the correction of the trade imbalance between their countries, now in South Korea's favor.

Kim, president of the Party for Peace and Democracy, told Aquino that the people of South Korea support the proposed multinational aid to the Philippines. Fifty percent of the projected 10-billion dollar aid envisaged in the medium-term economic plan is expected to be provided by Japan.

The friendship of the Aquinos and the Kims started in 1983 when the president's slain husband, Benigno, invited the South Korean opposition figure for a breakfast at their house in Boston. Both Benigno and Kim were then in exile in the U.S. and were on fellowships at Harvard University.

"At that time, I never thought she (Aquino) would become president of this country," he told the palace press corps after their meeting.

Kim recalled the similarities of Manila and Seoul in a speech he delivered at the National Press Club later Friday.

"We have both suffered from colonial domination—in particular the bitter experience of domination by aggressive Japanese imperialists," he told Filipino and Korean journalists.

"Since 1972, we have both suffered innumerable difficulties under the dictatorial rule of Marcos, Pak Chung-hui, and Chon Tu-hwan," he said.

Kim called for cooperation between the two countries "to ensure that democracy will spread all over Asia through our support of democratic movements."

"We sincerely hope that we can convene an Asian conference of democratic political parties by becoming a driving force for democratization in Asia and by banding together the peoples of the Philippines and Korea for realization of freedom and democracy," he said.

He is expected to attend a ceremony commemorating the fifth anniversary of the assassination of Benigno on Sunday. He returns to Seoul on Tuesday.

Enrile Favors Laurel Running for President
HK1908115988 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 1100 GMT 19 Aug 88

[Text] Senate minority leader Juan Ponce Enrile this morning said he favors Vice President Laurel running for the presidency in the event of a snap election. He issued the statement in reaction to questions posed to him during a radio program. He also added that he is ready to be Laurel's vice president. It will be recalled that Laurel has challenged Mrs Aquino to resign as president and has called for snap elections because of the worsening peace and order and economic situations in the country.

Anti-Graft Court Approves Charges Against Marcos
HK1908020388 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 18 Aug 88

[Text] The Sandiganbayan [Anti-Graft Court] has approved the filing of criminal charges against former President Marcos. This paves the way for his return. The former president may be allowed to return to the country to face charges against him that he received \$5 million in kickbacks from Japanese firms. The Sandiganbayan also authorized the Philippine consul in Hawaii to inform the former president about this decision. In the resolution, the Sandiganbayan granted a government petition to take and perpetuate [as heard] the testimony of former Public Works and Highways Minister Baltazar Aquino for future use in court against Marcos. Under the rules of the court, the accused has the right to be present in criminal proceedings. He may choose either to come home to face the charges himself or send his lawyer.

Marcos Seeks Permission To Return Home

HK1908124188 Hong Kong AFP in English 1210 GMT 19 Aug 88

[Text] Manila, Aug 19 (AFP)—Former Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos asked a court here Friday to let him return from exile in Hawaii to answer charges that he stole billions of dollars during his rule.

"I ask the courts now to issue orders allowing my immediate return in order that I personally defend my wife and myself in all cases, whether civil or criminal," the 70-year-old Mr. Marcos said in a statement issued here by his lawyer Rafael Recto.

The former president said his appeal was based on Manila newspaper reports that the Sandiganbayan, a special anti-graft court, had ruled that he was entitled to defend himself at a trial that could begin in November.

But the court's chief judge Francis Garchitorena told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that newspapers here had misinterpreted the ruling. He refused to make further comment, referring inquiries to his written ruling.

There was no immediate official reaction, but President Corazon Aquino said in a written reply to questions that "time and again, I said I would respect the decision of the court, whatever the decision would be."

Mr. Marcos fled to Hawaii after a popular revolt installed Mrs. Aquino as president in February 1986.

Mrs. Aquino has banned Mr. Marcos's return, saying he must first give up allegedly illegally-amassed wealth estimated by Manila at 10 billion dollars. The government has confiscated Mr. Marcos's local properties and has filed lawsuits claiming his foreign holdings were gained through illegal means.

The court's ruling, issued Thursday, ordered Manila's consulate in Honolulu to inform Mr. Marcos of hearings November 7-11 regarding the graft charges.

The hearings were set to present the testimony of former Marcos highways minister Baltazar Aquino, not related to the president.

Mr. Aquino, who agreed to testify for the prosecution in exchange for immunity, is seriously ill and near death, the ruling said.

The ruling said Mr. Aquino would testify on alleged kickbacks paid to Mr. Marcos by Japanese firms to win contracts to build highways in the 1970's.

Mr. Marcos told journalists Friday by telephone that Mr. Aquino had been "coerced into signing a document he cannot even read without his glasses."

"Mr. Marcos last sought permission to return home when his 95-year-old mother Josefa died in May, but Mrs. Aquino refused citing national security. He has been linked by officials here to at least two attempts to topple Mrs. Aquino.

Josefa Marcos remains unburied at their hometown of Batac. Critics have accused Mr. Marcos of using his dead mother as a political pawn to be allowed to return.

Opposition leader Senator Juan Ponce Enrile, who took part in the revolt that ousted Mr. Marcos, said Friday the former president should be allowed to return and face court charges.

Mr. Enrile said Washington could be pressing Mrs. Aquino to let Mr. Marcos return because "the Republican candidate" may be linked to Mr. Marcos. Vice President George Bush caused a stir in a 1981 visit here when he toasted Mr. Marcos's "adherence to democratic principles."

Solicitor-General Frank Chavez said Mr. Marcos's physical presence was not needed.

"The presence of the accused is essential only during trial," he said. "If he wants to come back, he should take steps to come back but I would not suggest that government take the necessary steps to bring him home."

Enrile, Salonga Comment

HK1908084988 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog
0700 GMT 19 Aug 88

[Excerpts] Senator Juan Ponce Enrile linked the planned repatriation of former President Marcos to the Philippines with the current U.S. presidential campaign.

According to Senator Enrile, the Sandiganbayan [Anti-Graft Court] decision to file trumped up criminal charges [as heard] against Marcos which would then pave the way for his return to the country may have been the result of U.S. pressure on the Aquino government. Enrile explained that the Republican Party may be worried that the United States' coddling of former President Marcos will become a campaign issue.

[Begin Enrile recording] The filing of criminal charges against former President Marcos is of profound significance. If you will remember, before she left for Switzerland, President Aquino was asked to allow the return of President Marcos due to the death of his mother. She answered that he may be allowed to return if the judicial branch rules it. I think those cases were filed to give the Aquino government an excuse to allow for the return of President Marcos, ostensibly to enable him to face criminal charges here. But it is my belief that the real

reason is that the U.S. is pressuring the Aquino government to take Marcos back because the political campaigning there is heating up. The name of President Marcos may be brought up and consequently affect the Republican candidates. [end recording]

In a related development, Senate President Jovito Salonga expressed doubts that former President Marcos will return to the country just to face criminal charges filed against him and his family before the Sandiganbayan [Anti-Graft Court]. Salonga added that the U.S. may not allow Marcos to leave because he is also facing charges there. Julie Truveras has the full report. [passage omitted]

[Begin recording] [Truveras] Salonga said that there are complications in the case of Marcos because he also faces charges not only in the country but also in the United States and Switzerland.

[Salonga in English in progress] ...In that there are complications in the case of President Marcos. Not only are there pending charges there, there is also a pending indictment abroad, in the United States, and I think that is with the White House right now. Probably the more accurate term is the probability of an indictment abroad. [passage omitted]

[Truveras] However, Salonga stated that should the former strongman return to the country, it would not affect the PCGG's [Presidential Commission on Good Government] efforts to recover his ill-gotten wealth. It might even be helpful.

[Salonga in English] I do not see that it will have any effect on the recovery efforts of the government.

[unidentified male reporter] But do you think that will speed up investigations?

[Salonga in English] In so far as local cases are concerned, yes. In so far as cases abroad are concerned, he is represented by many lawyers in Switzerland. He is adequately represented there.

[Truveras] Meanwhile, the possible indictment of Marcos in the United States is reportedly being used by American politicians and it is possible that President Reagan will not allow the indictment to proceed.

[Salonga in English] That is still pending with Reagan. The Democrats are using it as an issue in the United States.

[Truveras] Salonga added that Marcos' return to the country may lead to two issues, namely: his constitutional rights and national interest. If President Aquino agrees to Marcos' return based on his constitutional rights, the military may oppose it on the ground of national interest. Salonga added that the military's view should be respected. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Aquino Views Security, Support of Ramos

*HK1908092988 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company
DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 19 Aug 88*

[Excerpts] President Corazon Aquino is confident of the country's stable security condition despite reports of new coup threats against the government.

In a statement read by Press Under Secretary Marcial Carion, the president said that there was no need for concern on the security situation based on the briefing given by Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos. Rumors of new coup plots heated up again amid preparations for the president's forthcoming visit to Brunei Darussalam from 29 to 31 August.

It will be recalled that Ramos reassured the president yesterday of the country's stability even as he warned against possible threats from rightist elements seeking to overthrow the government. Ramos said the Armed Forces of the Philippines continues to monitor the activities of Brigadier General Jose Maria Zumel, former Army colonel and 28 August coup leader Gringo Honasan and renegade former Colonel Reynaldo Cabauatan. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, the president will not remove Fidel Ramos as Secretary of National Defense. The chief executive announced her support for the defense chief, asserting that she was pleased with Ramos' performance. This was her reaction to published reports that Ramos will be removed from the top defense post.

Rumours also said that Ramos will be replaced by Congressman Jose Yap. The president replied that she had never even spoken to Yap about the matter.

In a related development, news that Senator Aquilino Pimentel Jr will be appointed as the new defense secretary, replacing Fidel Ramos, spread through the Senate press corps. This was vehemently denied by the senator who is also one of President Aquino's favorite senators.

Senator Pimentel claimed that the rumour sought to confuse an already confused situation in the country.

Honasan Reported 'Hiding' in Nueva Ecija

*BK1808120288 Quezon City RPN 9 Television
in English 1000 GMT 18 Aug 88*

[Text] Renegade former Army Lieutenant Colonel Gregorio Honasan has been reported hiding somewhere in Nueva Ecija. This was bared by Brigadier General Honesto Isleta, AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] deputy chief of staff for civil-military operations. However, Isleta said the exact area where Honasan was seen could not be pinpointed.

Honasan escaped last April from his prison Navy ship anchored off Manila Bay. Thirteen of his guards, all members of the Special Warfare Group of the Navy, fled with him. But all of them, except one, have been recaptured by the military in Metro Manila and in Hong Kong.

The fugitive coup leader was captured in a friend's house, Valley Verde, in Pasig last year, 9 December, 4 months after the 28 August coup try that left 53 people killed and about 300 others wounded.

Ramos Denies Declaring Army Red Alert

*HK1908020588 Manila Far East Broadcasting
Company in English 2300 GMT 18 Aug 88*

[Text] Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos denied reports that the Armed Forces was placed on red alert against a new plot to overthrow the government by rightist elements. According to Ramos, they did not mention anything about a coup attempt and they merely said they are monitoring the activities of rightist soldiers. This developed as Senator Juan Ponce Enrile described as nonsense the reported warning by Ramos that the breakaway of Vice President Salvador Laurel from the ruling coalition might embolden renegade soldiers to stage another coup attempt.

General Calls for Cleanup of Military, Police

*HK1908020788 Manila Far East Broadcasting
Company in English 2300 GMT 18 Aug 88*

[Text] Capcom [Capital Command] chief Brigadier General Alexander Aguirre called for a consistent cleansing process for all government agencies, including the military and the police. Aguirre warned that his command will not hesitate to dismiss from the service (?all erring) soldiers and policemen under his jurisdiction. The latest to be dismissed was a Capcom soldier who was found guilty of carnaping:

[Begin Aguirre recording] [Words indistinct] We will really run after them because we would like to remove the misfits and scalawags. I would like to have a continuing cleansing process so that the real [words indistinct].

Misuari Sets Four Conditions for Dialogue

*HK1808110188 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan
in Tagalog 1000 GMT 18 Aug 88*

[Text] MNLF leader Nur Misuari has set four conditions for renewed peace talks in Mindanao. Muslim Affairs Secretary Jamil Dianalan made the disclosure. Here is Jojo Ismael for the details:

[Begin recording] First, the MNLF is asking that Islamic Conference Organization representatives be present in the negotiations. Second, the dialogue should be held outside the Philippines, someplace such as Malaysia or

Brunei. Third, government representatives must have the authority to speak for the president. And fourth, the negotiations should center on the 1976 Tripoli Agreement.

Meanwhile, the Mindanao regional consultative commission is scheduled to submit their proposal to Congress next month regarding Mindanao autonomy. If the Congress approves this, it will be presented to the citizens of Mindanao in a plebiscite before the president signs it into law. [end recording]

Death of MNLF Propaganda Chief Reported
HK1908043588 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE
in English 19 Aug 88 p 6

[By staff writer Julius Fortuna]

[Text] A courier of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) is due to arrive in Manila in a few days to shed light on the death of Abdurassad Asani, MNLF theoretician and propaganda chief.

A report from Damascus, Syria, received Wednesday by the Department of Foreign Affairs, said Asani, said to be in his late forties, died in a Damascus hospital after a "lingering spinal ailment."

Only his immediate family was present at the time of his death.

A check with MNLF legal cadres in Manila revealed the organization had long been aware of Asani's illness. They, however, could not confirm the report on his death.

Asani was one of the MNLF founders in the early seventies. As a student in Lyceum of the Philippines, he was recruited into the separatist movement by Nur Misuari, who was then teaching at the University of the Philippines.

Along with Misuari and Abul Khayr Alonto, Asani joined the Mindanao Independence Movement before bolting out of the traditionalist organization to form a revolutionary organization.

At the Lyceum of the Philippines, he came under the influence of known communist leader Jose Ma. Sison and eventually joined Kabataang Makabayan. [KM—Nationalist Youth]

Remaining loyal to Islam, he advocated close unity with "national democrats" on issues like military bases, civil liberties, and land reform.

Before going into exile in the early seventies, he negotiated with the Communist Party of the Philippines on behalf of the MNLF for joint military training and exercises.

As a theoretician, Asani distinguished himself as author of "Moros-Not Filipinos," as a theme which laid the theoretical basis of Moro separatism.

The book is now part of the educational curriculum followed in MNLF internal education.

911 Killed in Mindanao During 1988
HK1608115988 Quezon City Sports Radio 738
in English 1100 GMT 16 Aug 88

[All figures as heard]

[Text] Nine hundred eleven persons including 352 communist rebels were killed in 677 insurgency related incidents in Mindanao from 1 January to 15 August this year.

Southern Command chief Major General Manuel Cacanando made the disclosure in a speech before the church and defense consultative conference in Zamboanga City. Cacanando said that during the same period 195 government troopers were killed in action. The rest of the fatalities comprise rebels and civilians.

Scout Rangers Deployed in Eastern Pangasinan
HK1808050188 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan
in Tagalog 0400 GMT 18 Aug 88

[Text] Colonel Romeo Odi, Pangasinan PC-INP commander, has deployed a Scout Ranger company in eastern Pangasinan to stop insurgents fleeing from the ongoing military operations in the neighboring province of Nueva Vizcaya.

According to Odi, the Ranger company is the second army company to be dispatched to eastern Pangasinan in 2 months to assist in that region's ongoing anti-insurgency drive. At the same time, Odi confirmed reports that the insurgents have moved their operations from western to eastern Pangasinan. He added that the military destroyed the main headquarters of the Communist Party's Central Luzon Commission in western Pangasinan some months ago.

Military Declares Offensive on Quezon 'Rebels'
HK1808141188 Manila THE MANILA BULLETIN
in English 17 Aug 88 p 8

[By Wilma N. Yamzon]

[Text] The military gave yesterday the New People's Army (NPA) rebels 36 hours within which to clear Mt. Bantaw in Quezon as it declared renewed combat operations in the province.

The "no operations" period given by the Armed Forces to the rebels on Mt. Bantaw, the negotiation site for the release of five soldiers held hostage by the rebels expired midnight Sunday, a few hours after the five soldiers were freed by the NPA.

Col. Hernani Figueroa, Southern Luzon Command (Solcom) spokesman, said Army troops have begun moving to strategic areas where rebels are encamped on Mt. Banahaw.

"Negotiations do not justify kidnaping. Now, it is our duty to enforce the law," Figueroa said.

He said four battalions of the Army, Marines, and Constabulary soldiers will be deployed to the area "to get even with the rebels in Quezon."

Three UH-1H "Huey" helicopter gunships and a Sikorsky helicopter will back up the troops, he said.

Figueroa said that the World War II vintage "Tora-Tora" fighter planes and jets will be used to bomb rebel camps if necessary.

"This is the first time the Armed Forces is concentrating so much firepower in one area," he said.

He said although there is no actual contact made between operating troops and the rebels, the military has pinpointed the areas where it will strike.

Figueroa said the chances of rebels escaping would be nil and the NPAs would most likely conduct isolated offensives in other places to divert the attention of the military.

However, he said if the rebels would surrender, the military would welcome it.

"The drama is over," the Solcom spokesman said as he admitted that the NPA gained mileage in its propaganda drive during the negotiations.

He said the 75-day kidnaping drama attracted media attention throughout the world and "it's our turn to get even."

Released Army Officers Offer To Lead Offensive
HK1808044388 Manila MANILA BULLETIN
in English 18 Aug 88 p 1

[By Jen Jorvina]

[Text] Lucena City—The four Army lieutenants released last Sunday after 75 days of captivity by New People's Army (NPA) rebels have volunteered to lead the military offensive on Mt. Banahaw in Quezon province, the Southern Luzon Command (Solcom) said yesterday.

Solcom headquarters here sent out more troops to hunt the rebels led by "Ka [Comrade] Roger" and "Ka Hector" retreating from Mt. Banahaw after a ceasefire.

Brig. Gen. Alejandro A. Galido, Solcom chief, said that the four Army soldiers were subjected to tactical interrogation by Solcom probers last Monday and Tuesday.

Galido said that the four Army Lieutenants told Solcom interrogators that they are ready to return to combat duty.

The four were taken yesterday to the Solcom dispensary for further physical checkup.

They will be flown today to the Philippine Army hospital station at Port Bonifacio in Makati, Metro Manila, for final physical examinations.

The four Army soldiers said they are familiar with the place of their captivity.

Quezon NPA Head Denies Surrender Reports
HK1808141388 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog
1300 GMT 18 Aug 88

[Text] Quezon NPA Spokesman Gregorio Rosal, alias Comrade Roger, strongly denied reports that he was on the brink of surrendering to the authorities. Comrade Roger was the NPA's negotiator on the release of five military officers they held captive in Quezon Province. For the details here is the report from Ellen Rabago, DZJO, Infanta, Quezon.

[Begin recording] Gregorio Rosal, alias Comrade Roger, guerrilla spokesman, today denied reports that he was seriously ill and is allegedly ready to surrender. In an interview by this station, Comrade Roger dismissed the idea of surrendering. He said that they have spent most of their lives fighting for their cause.

On the release of their five military hostages, Roger said that he leaves the matter for the people to judge what it was the guerrillas wanted to convey to the Filipino nation.

Roger denied reports aired on Manila stations that the NPA will conduct sabotage; that it will bomb (?geothermal) plants, business establishments, and government installations in the Southern Tagalog region. But it is true that we will continue to defend our movement, and we will respond to the extensive operations being conducted by the Armed Forces of the Philippines [AFP] against us, Comrade Roger added.

It will be recalled that the statement published on yesterday's MANILA BULLETIN by Colonel Ernani Figueroa, Southern Luzon Command official spokesman, stated that Mt Banahaw has been surrounded by soldiers of the AFP, and that there were no possible exits for the guerrillas in the area, unless, they surrender peacefully. Colonel Figueroa also said that there were three helicopter gunships and Tora-Tora planes, on stand by, for the AFP to use in their operation on Mt Banahaw and on some other places in Southern Tagalog.

Comrade Roger, however, said that Mt. Banahaw had long been guarded by a battalion of military men, yet, the military has never been able to stop the NPA movement because of the strong support given them by the residents in the area, and of the rebels' familiarity with the area's geographic features.

On the formation of a human rights committee by Quezon Governor Eddie Rodriguez, Comrade Roger said that the original agreement was the payment of damages to the victims of human rights violations in Quezon. However, the rebels agreed to be subject to the committee's investigations if they are guilty of such offenses. [end recording]

Rebels Raid Davao Military Detachment
HK1908125988 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 1200 GMT 19 Aug 88

[Text] Nine militiamen were killed and six others were wounded when communist rebels raided a military camp in Mindanao. According to the report, 50 NPA rebels raided the military detachment in a mountainous barangay in Davao del Sur yesterday. The rebels fled with the militiamen's guns.

Military Confirms 'Rebel' Plan To Smuggle Arms
HK1808093788 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 18 Aug 88

[Text] The military has confirmed the CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines]-NPA-NDF plan to smuggle arms into the country. For the details here is Bing Formento of Mobile Unit 11.

[Begin recording] The CPP-NPA-NDF plan to smuggle sophisticated, high-powered firearms into the country which was revealed through computer diskettes confiscated from arrested leaders of the National United Front Commission [NUFC] last week is now being closely monitored by the military.

PC-INP chief Major General Ramon Montano said that the plan codenamed "Project November Yankee" was formed by the leaders of the National (?Military) Commission of the NPA in a meeting held early this month in an unidentified place in Palawan. The seized documents revealed that the arms smuggling will take place at one time in chosen places around the country, particularly in Palawan, before the end of the month. As a result, the military has alerted the Western Command in Palawan to step up its intelligence reports gathering to thwart the rebels plan, which was also confirmed by the rebel leaders arrested in Marikina. Five of the 16 rebels who were arrested by the PC-Criminal Investigation Service agents are believed to be top leaders of NUFC. They were identified as Domingo Anonuevo, Enrico Esguerra, Ramon Casiple, Renato Constantino, and Amelia Roque. They are now facing charges of illegal possession of firearms and rebellion.

A letter confiscated from these rebels, which was reportedly sent by a top Southern Tagalog Regional Party Committee leader, allegedly outlined the arms smuggling plan as having to take place before the end of August and that it will pass through the Palawan coast. The plan is said to fall into three phases: arms purchase, storage, and distribution to armed regulars to use in the rebels' battle against government soldiers.

Montano also ordered all the country's regional commanders to check all ports in their area that could possibly be used by the rebels in unloading the smuggled firearms. [end recording]

PC Chief on Arms Smuggling
BK1808123188 Manila PNA in English 1142 GMT 18 Aug 88

[Text] Manila Aug. 18 (OANA/PNA)—Philippine security forces were alerted Thursday [18 August] against reported plan of communist guerillas to sneak in huge quantity of weapons this month.

Constabulary chief Major General Ramon Montano said seized subversive documents showed that the war materiel would be smuggled in along the coast of Palawan Province, west of here.

Two months ago, military agents intercepted two motorized boats equipped with radar while about to load firearms from an unidentified ship in the South China Sea.

General Montano said any successful smuggling of war materiel by the rebels would drastically change the insurgency war.

The estimated 12,800 rebels all over the country are reportedly short of firearms. Only some 12,500 are armed.

Montano said naval forces are now closely monitoring all foreign ships and small craft plying within Philippine territorial waters in the South China Sea to forestall any smuggling of weapons into the country.

The navy ships are supported by Philippine Air Force maritime F-27 Fokker planes equipped with sophisticated electronic equipment that can detect ships within a 200-mile radius.

Four NPA Camps in Kalinga-Apayao Overrun
BK1808120688 Quezon City RPN 9 Television in English 1000 GMT 18 Aug 88

[Text] Government troops overrun four rebel camps in Tabuk, Kalinga-Apayao, in the latest military offensive in region. PC-INP chief General Ramon Montano learned of this development during a field briefing conducted by provincial military officials. Montano was informed that four NPA training camps and supply bases were destroyed during a 4-month period.

Montano and his staff flew to Kalinga-Apayao [words indistinct] at their command post. From Kalinga-Apayao, Montano and his party flew to Tuguegarao for similar dialogue with military officers and men.

Charges Filed Against Marikina Suspects
HK1908085588 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE
in English 19 Aug 88 p 8

[By correspondent Julie Javellana]

[Text] Charges were filed by the military yesterday against three alleged ranking communist leaders arrested in a raid on Aug. 12 in their purported safehouse in Marikina.

Filed with Rizal Assistant Fiscal Manuel Nov. Duque were charges of illegal possession of firearms and ammunition in furtherance of rebellion.

Charged were Domingo Anonuevo alias Ted, alleged secretary of the National United Front Commission [NUFC] and suspected member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP); Ramon Casiple alias Totoy, alleged regular member of the NUFC executive committee; and Renato P. Constantino, alias Emong, alleged regular member of the NUFC executive committee and member-to-be of the CPP international department, all captured on Molave St., Molave Greenheights Subdivision, Marikina.

Wilfredo Buenaobra, alleged member of the NUFC communications and technical staff also arrested in the same house, asked for a preliminary investigation of his case, although he had admitted to the military that he acted as a courier and was a CPP member.

Buenaobra implicated Anofuevo, Casiple and Constantino in his sworn statement.

Duque recommended no bail for the three suspects on the ground that they are charged with a capital offense.

3 Killed, 2 Wounded in Lanao del Norte Clash
HK1808075988 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog
0700 GMT 18 Aug 88

[Text] Three people were killed and two others wounded in a fierce encounter in Lanao del Norte. According to a report from Recom [Regional command] 12, elements of the Philippine Army's 4th Infantry headed by Staff Sergeant Salazar were on a patrol mission in Barangay Trinidad, Kolambugan, Lanao del Norte when they encountered a group of armed men believed to be NPA guerrillas at 2330 two nights ago.

Intense fighting ensued and resulted in the death of PFC Turion, and CHDF members Fermin Kalibo and Dong Suhurga. The two wounded men, identified as Jerry Franlisbo and Francisco Manigos, were immediately

taken to a hospital in Ozamis City. There is still no information about casualties on the enemy side. Elements of the 444th PC Company are presently combing out the area.

For Radio Veritas and affiliate stations of the Philippine Catholic Broadcasters Federation, this is Rey Rodriguez reporting from Camp Aguinaldo.

NPA Suspects Raid Piggery in Misamis Occidental
HK1908045188 Manila MANILA BULLETIN
in English 19 Aug 88 p 21

[By Archie Monterola]

[Text] In Misamis Occ. Tangub City—Suspected New People's Army (NPA) raided a piggery owned by the city government in Barangay Paiton here, killing 21 full grown pigs and dozens of piglets.

Lt. Col. Teofisto Salcedo, Misamis Occidental PC chief said that the rebels have intensified their sabotage activities, particularly against food producers and power suppliers in the province.

The rebels had earlier destroyed a substation of the Misamis Occidental Electric Cooperative Inc. II (Moeici II) in Tudela, Misamis Occidental.

Rodrigo Faloon, regional manager of the National Power Corporation in Mindanao, immediately sent 10 MVA transformers to restore power to four towns in the southern part of the province.

Last week, a tenwheeler truck owned by a Chinese trader and loaded with flour and sugar was waylaid and burned by NPAs in barangay Caniangan, Tangub City.

Thailand

Border at Mae Sot Closed at Burmese Request
BK1908005988 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
19 Aug 88 p 4

[Text] Tak—The border at Mae Sot District opposite Burma's Myawaddy was closed for three days yesterday, cutting off cross-border trade, said Tak immigration police chief, Lt-Col Narongyut Changthong, yesterday.

He said Burmese authorities in Myawaddy had requested the border be closed because of fears that civil unrest may resume in Burma when the government announces its choice of a new leader today.

Meanwhile, a scarcity of the Burmese kyat on the black market here has caused its exchange rate to soar to 66 baht for 100 kyat.

Cambodian, Lao, Burmese Border Situation
BK1908014988 Bangkok Domestic Service in English
0000 GMT 19 Aug 88

[Text] Houses and properties of villagers in three Thai-Kampuchean border provinces were damaged by artillery shells fired by Vietnamese and Heng Samrin troops along the border last week. The Supreme Command Information Office says shells rained on border villages in Kantharalak District of Sisaket Province, Ta Phraya and Aranyaprathet Districts of Prachin Buri Province, and Khlong Yai District of Trat Province. The office also reports that foreign troops also made an incursion into Thai territory at Prachin Buri and Trat Provinces, attacking Thai provincial officials and firing at two Thai patrol planes. The number of casualties and deaths is not known.

On the Thai-Lao [border] situation, the office reports that Thai authorities last week arrested 24 Laotians illegally crossing the border into Nakhon Phanom Province. It also reports the maneuvers of Laotian forces to border areas of Uttaradit and Nan Provinces.

The office reports fighting of Burma's minority groups near Kanchanaburi Province had caused damage to a village in Sangkhlaburi District. Thai authorities also detained about 1,000 Burmese fleeing the fighting into Thailand for repatriation later.

U.S.-Bound Heroin Seized at Bangkok Airport
BK1908024588 Bangkok THE NATION in English
19 Aug 88 p 2

[Text] Crime Suppression Division [CSD] police seized over 12 kilogrammes of heroin hidden in hollow jade stones at Don Muang Airport yesterday—just prior to its being delivered to the United States.

Although no arrests were made, police stated that they believed the attempt to smuggle the heroin out of the country was arranged by Suchat Aripahan, a major drug trafficker already arrested for trafficking by US officials.

The narcotics were found in 15 jade stones hidden in two wooden crates stored in a cargo warehouse of Thai Airways International at Don Muang, police reported.

The heroin was estimated to be worth about Bt3 million on the domestic market and Bt60 million on foreign markets, said police.

Pol Maj Gen Rungrot Yamakun commander of the CSD, said the crates were sent to the airport from Chiang Mai and were addressed to Orasi Duangpanya in Texas, USA. However, police said an initial investigation indicated that there is no such person at that address.

Chatchai, Sitthi Comment on Ziaul Haq's Death
BK1808144888 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai
0530 GMT 18 Aug 88

[Excerpts] Speaking to newsmen before attending a meeting of the Assembly at 0900 this morning, Prime Minister Major General Chatchai Chunhawan said Thailand learned with great regret about the death of Pakistani President Ziaul Haq and that he has no information at this time about whether the cause of death was an accident or not. He said he merely learned of the death from radio and newspaper reports. He said, on behalf of the Thai Government, he expressed regret at the death of the Pakistani president because Pakistan and Thailand have been mutual friends. He does not think the death will affect Thai-Pakistani relations, they will remain unchanged. He said Thailand will send a condolence message to Pakistan and will assign the foreign minister to do this. [passage omitted]

Commenting to newsmen this morning on the death of the Pakistani president, Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila said he has not received an official report on the matter but said the death is regrettable because General Ziaul Haq was a good friend of Thailand who visited Thailand several times. Sitthi said the late Pakistani president was a kind person and a good leader. His death is a great loss for the Pakistani people. The foreign minister said he has assigned the permanent secretary for foreign affairs to follow information on the funeral so Thailand can send a representative to attend.

Three messages—from the king, the prime minister, and from the foreign minister—have been prepared on the death of the Pakistani president. Sitthi said Thailand will coordinate with other ASEAN countries on the matter. Asked if the death will affect the situation in that region, Sitthi said there will be some effects, particularly the Afghan problem because the late Pakistani president was well informed about the problem and was a constant supporter of a correct solution to the problem—such as acceptance of millions of Afghan refugees. In any event, Sitthi said he thinks the new Pakistani government will carry on the Pakistani policy on Afghanistan.

Vietnam

Joint Air Survey Over Eastern Sea Begins
BK1908031988 Hanoi VNA in English 1525 GMT
18 Aug 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 18—The third joint survey of the tropical atmosphere will be carried out from August 20 to September 30, 1988 by a Soviet-made laboratory aircraft Il-18 of the "Siklon" category in the airspace belonging to the territorial waters and exclusive economic zone of Vietnam in the Eastern Sea, announced the General Department of Meteorology and Hydrology here today.

The survey is in implementation of the agreement on scientific and technological cooperation in the fields of tropical meteorology and storm research between the Vietnamese and Soviet Governments. Specifications of each flight will be given in advance by Vietnam's Civil Aviation Service.

Hanoi Meeting Marks Afghan Independence Day
BK1908022588 Hanoi VNA in English 1522 GMT
18 Aug 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 18—A mass meeting was held here today to mark the 69th Independence Day of the Republic of Afghanistan (Aug. 18).

The meeting was sponsored by the Union of the Peace, Solidarity and Friendship Organizations and the Vietnam-Afghanistan Friendship Association.

Among those present were Nguyen Canh Dinh, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, minister of water conservancy and president of the Vietnam-Afghanistan Friendship Association. [sentence as received]

Afghan Ambassador Muhammad Shafi Azimi and other members of his staff attended.

In his commemorative speech Nguyen Canh Dinh praised the great achievements of the Afghan people and reaffirmed the Vietnamese party, government and people's full support for the August 15 statements of the Soviet and Afghan Governments on the situation around Afghanistan.

In his reply, Ambassador M.S. Azimi said:

The agreements reached between the Republic of Afghanistan and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and between the Soviet Union and the United States in Geneva, are the juridical basis to stop the conflict and restore peace on the basis of the respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Afghanistan, cessation of all foreign interference and implementation of the policy of national reconciliation.

He stressed that a solution to the Afghan issue can be achieved only on the basis of the Geneva agreements and through the strict implementation of their clauses.

VNA Cites Philippines' Aquino Remarks on Ties
BK1908015788 Hanoi VNA in English 1520 GMT
18 Aug 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 18—The Philippines and Vietnam have many conditions and possibilities to enhance and develop their mutual relations, said President Corazon Aquino while receiving outgoing Vietnamese Ambassador Luu Dinh Ve in Manila recently.

The Philippine president further said that the two countries should continue to improve their relations and increase the exchange of delegations. She welcomed the recent Vietnam visit by Filipino parliamentarians, especially the planned mutual visits of the two foreign ministers.

On this occasion, President Aquino presented the departing ambassador with the "Sikatuna" Friendship Medal.

New Zealand Ambassador Presents Credentials
BK1908015588 Hanoi VNA in English 1518 GMT
18 Aug 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 18—The new ambassador of New Zealand to Vietnam, Harle Freeman Greene, presented his credentials here today to Vice President of the Council of State Nguyen Huu Tho.

Do Muoi Receives Outgoing Bulgarian Envoy
BK1908015988 Hanoi VNA in English 1519 GMT
18 Aug 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 18—Chairman of the Council of Ministers Do Muoi received here today Bulgarian Ambassador to Vietnam Georgi Todorov Vasev before his departure for a new assignment in his country.

Hanoi Holds Conference To Fight Inflation
BK1808150888 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
2300 GMT 16 Aug 88

[Text] The finance sector recently held a conference of leading cadres in Hanoi to discuss measures to contribute to fighting against inflation and implementing new management mechanism. Attending the conference were representatives of the central level sectors and branches and many deputy chairmen of people's committees from provinces, cities, and special zones throughout the country who are in charge of distribution and circulation of goods. Council of Ministers Chairman Do Muoi attended and addressed the conference.

Commercial Bank's Capital Doubles 2d Quarter
WA1808184588 Ho Chi Minh City TUOI TRE
in Vietnamese 26 May 88 p 1

[Text] The Ho Chi Minh City Municipal Commercial Bank's capital has reached over 7 billion dong, double the amount in March 88. Despite the dong's rapid depreciation and a lack of growth in savings account deposits, the bank's capital has grown due to a considerable increase in new accounts from production units and businesses.

The bank also assists production units and businesses that need to handle large amounts of cash daily, and charges 0.04 percent for this service. This is called the "customer's treasurer."

Draft Report to Trade Union Congress Viewed
BK1808171588 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
2300 GMT 15 Aug 88

[Views of Dinh Van Khai, head of Vietnam Registration and Control Department, on the "Draft Report to the Sixth Trade Union Congress"—carried in "recent issue" of LAO DONG]

[Text] Formerly, while serving as a trade union cadre at the Viet Bac Combat Zone, I contemplated the different aspects of trade union activities and gave much thought to the configuration of our own trade unions. Our trade union network was set up in accordance with a wartime configuration. Since it was necessary to firmly hold onto territories and to have a command system in wartime, the trade union network was naturally needed to be organized according to a configuration that gave primary consideration to territories.

Clearly enough, municipal and provincial federations of trade unions are extensive organizations closely linked to the provincial party and people's committees; they are composed of multiple sections and levels responsible for a wide range of grass-roots installations. Meanwhile, sectorial trade unions are linked to ministerial organs and government ministers so that they can participate in making policies and then promote their implementation. This is, in effect, a command system. The confederation of trade unions is like a state which we may call the state of trade unions. Even the name itself—the confederation of trade unions—already sounds highly authoritative.

I think now is the time for us to readjust the organizational configuration of the trade unions. An appropriate configuration must be devised for each period of development. The old configuration, in my opinion, has often given rise to bureaucratism that hinders the relationship between trade union organizations and the masses. In the new period when the country is at peace and concentrates chiefly on economic construction, the trade unions should pattern their own political system after the configuration of occupational unions, using these unions as the backbone for the trade union organization network. Some old-time trade union cadres have raised this issue.

When talking to a laborer, one would first ask him what job he is doing. Laborers spend their whole lives working together with their fellow workers and members of the same occupational collective; therefore, occupational unions, if set up in accordance with the occupational network on an international scale, will truly serve as schools of socialist management—as we have always wished for and expressed in the preamble of trade union statutes.

Occupational unions need not necessarily be linked to any ministry. The ministry in charge of the engineering and metallurgy sector at present may have as many as three occupational unions for the engineering, metallurgic, and electronic branches. The energy sector may have

an occupational union each for its coal and electricity branches. The network of occupational unions should be organized down to the grass-roots level. We may have occupational unions of teachers, lawyers, physicians, journalists, and writers, as well as occupational unions of handicraftsmen and freelance intellectual workers. Occupational unions should operate with their own financial resources rather than with state subsidies.

Meanwhile, the confederation of trade unions should be reorganized into a central council of Vietnamese trade unions. Far from simply being a name change, the central council of Vietnamese trade unions is a compact, light, and effective apparatus. The council should act as a converging point for all trade union representatives, that is, occupational union representatives. The president of the central council will represent the trade union system in dealing with the state and other social and international organizations. Occupational union representatives at the central council shall be elected by the occupational unions themselves, not by a national congress. Far from being a key command post, the central council will act as a medium for achieving unanimity of mind and action under the party's leadership. The same thing must be said about local trade unions. True to its name, the trade union federation must act as a medium for all trade unions to meet and coordinate action in their specific areas of activities.

Comrade Dinh Van Khai continued: This is a never-ending issue, because it always gives rise to a lot of different opinions. I only want to share with you one of my much-contemplated thoughts. We have always dealt with efforts to combat bureaucratism. Well, bureaucratism exists within our very organization, not within our cadres' conduct. In my opinion, the congress would be doing very well this time if it could include the following clause in its resolution: All trade union headquarters, first of all grass-roots trade union headquarters, shall have to be moved to plants or to heavily-populated areas where workers live. Why do we have to adopt the practice of keeping directors' offices and trade union headquarters at the same locations? Trade union headquarters must be located in places that are both convenient for and appealing to trade union members to come and exchange opinions.

So far, trade unions have often relied on the administration for information. Basically, information networks have been established between trade unions and chiefs or deputy chiefs of various technical, planning, and labor sections subordinate to the directors' offices. It is important for trade unions to get information primarily from populated areas and plants. If the directors succeed in making their economic policies effect changes for the better in society and for workers and their families, then they will have very rich sources of information, indeed. By the same token, the information about talks between trade unions and directors will become something totally new. Only in this way can workers have the chance to exchange their views with directors.

In my opinion, the current trade unions' organizational configuration is creating the premises for bureaucracy. In conclusion, let me tell you that as a director I clearly realize the important role of the trade unions. I am of the opinion that given the current new situation, we need to think of a new, more appropriate organizational configuration for the trade unions.

Military Region Punishes Party Members

*BK1808110088 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1400 GMT 17 Aug 88*

[Text] Prior to the major campaign there were pending cases against 136 party members for violating Army discipline in party organizations of the 5th Military Region, cases against 22 of these party members were raised in letters of denunciation and 8 others in letters of complaint. During the implementation of the campaign, 181 party members were discovered as seriously violating discipline, 73 of them were denounced and 13 were the subject of complaints, thus bringing the total number of party members who are subjected to disciplinary action to 617 [figures as heard].

Combining normal discipline with those under the period of implementing the major campaign, the party committee standing body and other party organizations of the military region have urgently and seriously investigated and dealt with 502 party members who violated discipline. They have settled 15 of the 21 cases of complaints and taken actions against 73 of the 95 party members denounced.

While taking disciplinary action against these cadres, party organizations of the military region are paying special attention to consolidating the organization of the party organs, leadership, and the masses, thus initially creating confidence within their organizations and units. The military region has promptly reassigned 184 leading cadres and commanders of various echelons. Through these disciplinary actions and the consolidation and perfection of the contingent of cadres and party organizations, the situation at units in the military region has initially improved, thereby creating an atmosphere of democracy and unanimity, limiting and stopping many negative phenomena, and creating concrete effects on improving discipline in the military region.

Thuan Hai Disciplines Party Committee Members

*BK1808155588 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
0500 GMT 16 Aug 88*

[Text] The Executive Committee of Thuan Hai Provincial Party Committee recently held a conference to examine and take disciplinary actions against a number of irresponsible party committee members who violated the principle of economic management, thus causing prolonged negative phenomena.

The party committee conference unanimously decided to take disciplinary action against Comrade Nguyen Quang Tuong, member of the provincial party committee and secretary to the Duc Linh District Party Committee. Despite holding a position as head of the district party organization, Comrade Tuong was irresponsible in managing general and specific tasks of the district. Comrade Tuong failed to carry out inspection work and take prompt action against shortcomings, thus causing many negative phenomena; some were serious, because of mistakes made by leading and some degenerate cadres in the district's activities. These mistakes have caused much political jeopardy and have diminished the people's confidence. Comrade Tuong had a lack of consciousness, thus encouraging some bad cadres and elements to take advantage of his easy-going attitude and urge him to sign official documents—not in his authority—to transfer the ownership of 360 hectares of forest.

The conference also took disciplinary action, censuring Comrade Le Thi Phuong, a member of the provincial party committee and chairman of the Phan Thiet City People's Committee. She illegally defined ingredients in the processing of fish sauce in defiance of the principle and authority currently in force.

The provincial party committee's executive committee also recognized efforts and progress made to overcome shortcomings by Comrade Nguyen Chi Hoa, member of the Thuan Hai Provincial Party Committee, who earlier had been censured for his mistakes.

Contents of June 1988 TAP CHI CONG SAN

BK1808095688 [Editorial Report] Following are the contents of the June 1988 issue of TAP CHI CONG SAN:

1. Article by Colonel General Doan Khue: "Preparations for Troop Mobilization," on the scope and requirements of work in preparation for troop mobilization.
2. Unattributed article: "Urgent Anti-inflation Measures," analyzing causes and consequences of inflation.
3. Article by Dinh Xuan Lam and Pham Xanh: "Uncle Ton and the Revolutionary Movement in Saigon in the Late Twenties," asserting late President Ton Duc Thang's great merits and contributions to the propagation of the proletarian revolutionary ideology in Saigon.
4. Article by Nguyen Thanh Bang: "Let's Discuss the Grain Problem in Our Country in the Years Ahead," providing an analysis of the situation of grain production in Vietnam in coming years.
5. Article by Luu Van Dat: "Regarding the Law on Foreign Investment in Vietnam," presenting an analysis of the law on foreign investment in Vietnam.
6. Article by Tran Hau: "Some Views on Openness," dealing with the concept of openness.
7. Article by Chu Thai Thanh: "Accelerate Primary Health Care in Northern Border Provinces," stressing the need to intensively provide health care for people in northern border provinces.

8. Article by Pham Ngoc Truong: "Develop Vietnam Cinematography in the New Situation," reviewing the growth of Vietnam's movie industry over the past years.
9. Excerpts of works by Marx, Engels, and Ho Chi Minh dealing with work related to cadres.
10. Article by Tran Duc: "Let's Outline Our Country's Line of Cooperation," noting progress and shortcomings in movement for agricultural cooperativization.
11. Article by Hong Long: "The Question of Labor Cooperation With Foreign Countries," contributing some of his views to the process of expanding labor cooperation with foreign countries.
12. Article by Le Hong Manh: "Some Problems of Economic and Administrative management," presenting different views on economic and administrative management.
13. Article by Tran Quoc Buu: "State Economic management in Localities," exposing negative phenomena in state economic management in localities.
14. Unattributed article: "The Fashion," criticizing hypocrisy in the process of renovation.
15. Letter to the editorial staff on the problem of inflation.
16. Article by Nguyen Phu Trong: "Party Building Under the Conditions of Reorganization in the Soviet Union."
17. Article by French writer (Henri Alec): "A Few Words About the United States," on unemployment and other social problems facing the United States.
18. Introduction to articles published in books and papers from fraternal countries.

Australia

Free Trade Agreement Sealed With New Zealand
BK1808144588 Melbourne Overseas Service
in English 0800 GMT 18 Aug 88

[Text] Australia and New Zealand have put the final seal on what is being described as an historic economic agreement. The Australian prime minister—Mr Hawke

and his New Zealand counterpart, Mr Lange—said the two countries now have an economic relationship unequaled by any other two sovereign countries.

Radio Australia's diplomatic correspondent, Graeme Dobell, says the agreement provides for free trade in goods by July 1990 and sets out principles for free trade in services.

The two prime ministers said that as far as possible trading relations between Australia and New Zealand would be free of government regulation and direction.

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22 Aug 88

